

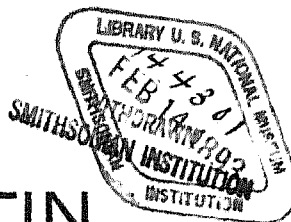
**ELEVENTH CENSUS
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1890

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CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 351.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 8, 1893.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES: 1890.

CITY OF TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2, 1893.

Herewith is presented a preliminary report on the mechanical and manufacturing industries of the city of Terre Haute for the year ended May 31, 1890, prepared under the direction of Mr. FRANK R. WILLIAMS, special agent in charge of statistics of manufactures. The statements contained in this bulletin are preliminary and subject to modification for final report, therefore fair criticism and suggestions are invited, with a view to such revision and correction as may appear necessary.

It is proposed to promptly publish bulletins for all principal cities in a form similar to this, to be followed by final reports containing data in detail respecting all industries for each city at the earliest date practicable. The totals presented in the complete reports will not, however, be less, and may, in a number of cases, be considerably increased. A comparative statement is presented for 1880 and 1890 in Table 1, showing the totals under such general heads of the inquiry as are common to both census periods. Table 2 exhibits for important industries, under the general heads of "Capital employed", "Miscellaneous expenses", "Wages paid", "Materials used", and "Goods manufactured", all essential details of the inquiry for 1890, excepting wage statistics for the various classes of labor employed in the respective industries.

In comparing results of the current inquiry with the returns of 1880 it will be observed that the item of "Miscellaneous expenses" is given for 1890 only. No previous census inquiry has embraced the cost incurred in manufacturing operations other than wages paid and materials used. Differences in method of inquiry, as explained in this report, and the inclusion in the Eleventh Census of certain industries omitted in the Tenth Census account in part for the increases shown.

The following classes of industry were omitted in the census reports of 1880: cars, and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies; millinery, custom work; women's dressmaking, custom work.

The totals stated for 1890, in Table 1, are increased as follows by the inclusion of the industries referred to:

TOTALS FOR INDUSTRIES OMITTED IN 1880, BUT INCLUDED IN 1890.

Number of establishments reported.....	24
Capital invested.....	\$194,675
Number of hands employed.....	471
Wages paid	\$199,560
Cost of materials used.....	\$262,539
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$5,866
Value of product at works.....	\$475,070

C. O. P.—7m

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To ascertain the amounts for comparison with the totals for 1880, the foregoing figures should be subtracted from the totals stated in Table 1 for 1890, and the percentages of increase would then appear as follows:

PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE.

Number of establishments reported.....	53.13
Capital invested	85.86
Number of hands employed.....	40.23
Wages paid.....	38.97
Value of product at works.....	44.20
Population of city.....	16.03
Assessed valuation of city.....	17.20
Municipal debt less sinking fund.....	0.29

Decrease in cost of materials used, 3.33 per cent.

The average annual wages for all classes of employes in 1880 was \$417 as compared with \$413 in 1890, a decrease of 0.96 per cent.

The slight decrease in average wages per hand is caused by the development of industries employing a number of females receiving a low rate of wages; and also to the fact that several establishments in 1890 report a large number of hands employed but a portion of the year.

The decrease in cost of materials used is caused by the inclusion of internal revenue tax under this head in 1880, while in 1890 it is reported under the head of "Miscellaneous expenses".

Attention is called to the presentation of labor and wage statistics. The "average wages" paid to all classes employed has always proved a stumbling block in census reports. It is believed the Eleventh Census, in obtaining data to show the classification of labor employed, the average term of employment, the various rates of wages per week, and the average number of men, women, and children, respectively, employed at each rate in the various classes, has taken a step in advance, which will be shown in detail in final reports, and appreciated by students of these data.

Robert T. Porter
Superintendent of Census.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES: 1890.

CITY OF TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

The act of Congress approved March 1, 1889, providing for the Eleventh Census, directs the Superintendent of Census to investigate and ascertain the statistics of the manufacturing industries of the country. By virtue of the authority conferred by section 18 of the said act, the collection of statistics of all establishments of productive industry located in certain cities and towns was withdrawn from enumerators and assigned to special agents, who were appointed and entered upon their duties as soon after the completion of the work assigned the general enumerators as was practicable.

The instructions issued by this office to enumerators and special agents relating to the collection of statistics of manufactures were as follows:

It shall be their duty personally to visit every establishment of productive industry in their respective districts (except as noted) and to obtain the required information in the case of each manufacturing establishment.

The term "establishment of productive industry" must be understood in its broadest sense to embrace not only mills and factories but also the operation of all small establishments and the mechanical trades.

Restaurants, saloons, barber shops, the compounding of individual prescriptions by druggists and apothecaries, the operations of mercantile establishments, transportation corporations and lines, and professional services (except mechanical dentistry) are not considered as coming within the meaning of the law in this connection.

Great care must be taken by special agents and enumerators to guard against the omission from their returns of any establishment that comes properly within the scope of this investigation. * * * They should have their eyes open to every indication of the presence of productive industry and should supplement personal observation by frequent and persistent inquiry.

The tabulated statements presented herewith include only establishments which reported a product of \$500 or more in value during the census year, and, so far as practicable, only those establishments operating works located within the corporate limits of the city.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TOTALS UNDER GENERAL HEADS OF INQUIRY: 1880 AND 1890.

INDUSTRIES.		Number industries reported.	Number establishments reporting	Capital. (a)	Hands employed.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials used.
All industries.....	{ 1880 1890	46 70	224 367	\$2,566,750 4,965,184	3,376 5,205	\$1,406,352 2,151,001	\$6,743,719 6,781,968

INDUSTRIES.		Miscellaneous expenses. (b)	Value of product.	MUNICIPAL DATA.		
				Population.	Assessed valuation.	Municipal debt. (c)
All industries.....	{ 1880 1890	 \$3,907,611	\$9,185,246 13,720,529	26,042 30,217	\$13,562,625 15,894,725	\$267,224 268,000

a The value of hired property is not included for 1890, because it was not reported in 1880.

b No inquiry in 1880 relating to "Miscellaneous expenses". The item of internal revenue taxes which in 1880 was included in "Materials used" in 1890 is reported under this head.

c The amount stated represents the "net debt", or the total amount of municipal debt less sinking fund.

For the purpose of ready comparison, Table 1 presents the statistics of 1880 and 1890 in the form of publication used in the reports for 1880. In comparing industrial statistics for 1880 and 1890 it should be borne in mind, as stated by the Superintendent of Census, that radical changes have been made in 1890 as well in the form and scope of inquiry as in the method of presentation.

The form of question respecting capital used at the census of 1880 was as follows: "Capital (real and personal) invested in the business". It became evident from the results then obtained that this question was neither sufficiently comprehensive nor properly understood, and therefore the full

amount of capital employed in productive industry was not reported, thus forming an erroneous basis for deductions.

The present census inquiry respecting capital is intended to comprehend all the property or assets strictly pertaining to a manufacturing business, whether such property is owned, borrowed, or hired. The value of hired property is not included in the amount stated for 1890 in Table 1, because it was not reported in 1880, and its inclusion would therefore render the comparison misleading. It will, however, be specifically stated for each industry in final reports.

TABULAR STATEMENTS FOR 1890.

The various subheads into which the inquiry of 1890 is divided, excepting wage statistics by classes, will be found in Table 2 for important industries. The statements for each industry are intended to present the true amount of capital employed, the amount paid in wages, and the number of hands employed in the respective industries, the cost of materials used, miscellaneous expenses, and the value at the works of goods manufactured, as compiled from individual reports of manufacturers.

LABOR EMPLOYED AND WAGES PAID.

In the form of inquiry used in the Eleventh Census respecting labor and wages the classified occupation and wage system was adopted. Officers or firm members engaged in productive labor or supervision of the business constitute one class, for which the wages reported are those which would be paid to employes performing similar service. Clerical labor is embraced by distinct classification, also piecework.

Wage workers proper are divided into two classes, as follows:

First. Operatives, engineers, and other skilled workmen, overseers, and foremen or superintendents (not general superintendents or managers).

Second. Watchmen, laborers, teamsters, and other unskilled workmen.

It should be noted that the first class includes all operatives, that is, those directly engaged in productive labor as well as skilled mechanics, while the second class includes all unskilled workmen other than operatives. The questions required a statement of the average number of men, women, and children, respectively, employed during the year in each class, also the actual amount of wages paid to each number.

A statement was requested showing the various rates of wages per week, the average number of men, women, and children, respectively, employed at each rate, exclusive of those reported as employed on piecework, and the actual term of operation for the establishment reporting. The wage statistics compiled from the reports obtained will be stated in detail for each class in the final reports to be published for each city. In this bulletin only the aggregate wages paid is given.

MATERIALS USED AND GOODS MANUFACTURED.

Against the caption "Materials used" is presented the reported cost at the place of consumption of all materials used, and against "Goods manufactured" is the reported market value at the factory of the total product, not including any allowance for commissions or expenses of selling.

In this connection it must be considered that the difference between apparent cost and value of manufactured product as presented can not be taken as a correct indication of manufacturers' net profits, because many other items of expense enter into the mercantile portion of the business not within the scope of the census inquiry.

Expenses of selling are excluded, because the reported value of product is its selling value "at the shop or factory". The cost of depreciation of plant in excess of the expense for ordinary repairs is not included, because the information obtained by the inquiry is not sufficient to form a basis for accurate computation for the respective industries.

TABLE 2.—DETAILED STATEMENT FOR 1890 BY IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES. (a)

CLASSIFICATION OF INQUIRIES.	Building trades, (b) (84 establish- ments.)	Carriages and wagons, (7 establish- ments.)	Clothing— men's, wholesale. (6 establish- ments.)	Cooperage. (7 establish- ments.)	Flouring and grist mill products. (12 establish- ments.)
CAPITAL EMPLOYED—Aggregate.....	\$162,691	\$174,900	\$240,820	\$59,400	\$634,914
HIRED PROPERTY—Total.....	40,210	30,900	41,900	4,000	35,564
PLANT—Total.....	43,555	38,150	13,800	26,950	436,000
Land.....	17,475	12,800		7,950	81,800
Buildings.....	16,765	16,200		11,870	145,700
Machinery, tools, and implements.....	9,325	9,150	13,800	7,130	208,500
LIVE ASSETS—Total.....	78,886	105,850	185,120	28,450	163,360
Raw materials.....	20,125	35,175	51,600	11,150	51,050
Stock in process and finished product.....	4,430	29,725	68,180	14,600	21,050
Cash, bills and accounts receivable, and all sundries not elsewhere reported.....	54,331	40,950	65,340	2,700	91,250
WAGES PAID—Aggregate.....	\$245,206	\$60,675	\$133,965	\$78,807	\$98,750
Average number of hands employed during the year.....	468	125	585	182	236
Males above 16 years.....	447	53	40	54	235
Females above 15 years.....	3	1	76		1
Children.....	5				5
Pieceworkers.....	13	71	469	123	
MATERIALS USED—Aggregate cost.....	\$395,242	\$82,888	\$410,405	\$171,694	\$2,209,018
Principal materials.....	339,192	81,712	407,235	170,594	2,108,517
Fuel.....	617	1,126	90	800	14,382
Mill supplies.....			630		
All other materials.....	55,433	50	2,450	300	86,119
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—Aggregate.....	\$80,521	\$7,051	\$11,411	\$3,982	\$50,359
Amount paid for contract work.....	68,802				
Rent.....	4,162	2,870	4,275	420	3,500
Power and heat.....		1,000	1,162		
Taxes.....	557	647	1,120	751	2,820
Insurance.....	588	732	894	904	5,273
Repairs, ordinary, of buildings and machinery.....	895	775	700	500	5,000
Interest on cash used in the business.....	40	240	2,000	585	7,162
All sundries not elsewhere reported.....	5,477	790	1,270	822	26,604
GOODS MANUFACTURED—Aggregate value.....	\$777,044	\$169,947	\$602,955	\$285,906	\$2,471,145
Principal product.....	733,244	157,560	602,805	283,206	2,358,640
All other products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.....	43,800	12,387	150	2,700	112,505

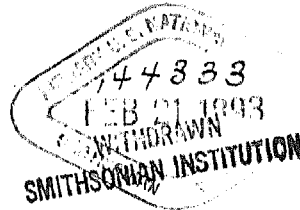
a To avoid disclosure of operations of individual establishments, only such industries as have 3 or more establishments engaged therein are included.

b Includes several branches of this industry, which will be specifically stated in final reports.

TABLE 2.—DETAILED STATEMENT FOR 1890 BY IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF INQUIRIES.	Foundry and machine shop products. (7 establish- ments.)	Lumber— planing mill products. (3 establish- ments.)	Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts. (3 establish- ments.)	Printing and publishing— book and job. (9 establish- ments.)	Printing and publishing— newspapers and periodicals. (7 establish- ments.)
CAPITAL EMPLOYED—Aggregate.....	\$298,890	\$116,281	\$102,225	\$123,654	\$70,366
Hired property—Total.....	10,440		1,500	41,009	24,560
Plant—Total.....	125,100	61,054	61,100	68,500	31,869
Land.....	32,400	11,500	18,100		4,500
Buildings.....	37,700	22,700	5,300		6,000
Machinery, tools, and implements.....	55,000	26,854	37,700	68,500	21,369
LIVE ASSETS—Total.....	163,350	55,227	39,625	19,145	18,937
Raw materials.....	29,150	21,614	8,150	6,500	1,427
Stock in process and finished product.....	70,800	10,561	31,400	4,295	86
Cash, bills and accounts receivable, and all sundries not elsewhere reported.	63,400	23,052	75	8,350	12,424
WAGES PAID—Aggregate.....	\$82,657	\$81,821	\$78,200	\$53,438	\$53,155
Average number of hands employed during the year.....	154	129	146	98	115
Males above 16 years.....	144	128	106	70	53
Females above 15 years.....	2	1		15	4
Children.....	2			7	35
Pieceworkers.....	6		40	6	23
MATERIALS USED—Aggregate cost.....	\$94,970	\$115,424	\$87,767	\$41,465	\$23,022
Principal materials.....	65,215	113,478	84,717	37,660	22,087
Fuel.....	3,830	727		285	435
Mill supplies.....	725	241	3,050		500
All other materials.....	25,200	983		3,520	
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—Aggregate.....	\$8,178	\$7,395	\$5,571	\$10,470	\$14,554
Amount paid for contract work.....					720
Rent.....	940		140	4,246	2,556
Power and heat.....				789	312
Taxes.....	1,796	2,089		540	427
Insurance.....	917	1,216	316	465	259
Repairs, ordinary, of buildings and machinery.....	775	741	300	1,095	350
Interest on cash used in the business.....	1,725	2,056	4,165	112	
All sundries not elsewhere reported.....	2,025	1,293	650	3,223	9,980
GOODS MANUFACTURED—Aggregate value.....	\$216,100	\$217,568	\$229,335	\$109,720	\$115,398
Principal product.....	188,900	197,250	228,835	108,670	115,398
All other products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.	27,200	20,300	500	1,050	

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CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 352.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 9, 1893.

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE OF PRISONERS AND PAUPERS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1893.

The report of the nativity and parentage of the prisoners and paupers in the United States, prepared by Rev. FREDERICK H. WINES, special agent of the Census Office, set forth in this bulletin, has a special importance for its comparisons of the native and foreign elements in the prisons and almshouses of the country.

Of 82,329 prisoners there were 57,810 of purely white blood, 24,277 negroes, 407 Chinese, 13 Japanese, and 322 Indians.

Of the 114,620 parents of the white prisoners 45,732 were native, 60,153 were foreign born, and the birthplaces of 8,735 were reported as unknown.

Omitting the unknown, the percentage of prisoners of the native element is 43.19 and of the foreign element 56.81.

Of the 73,045 paupers in almshouses there were 66,578 whites, 6,418 negroes, 13 Chinese, and 36 Indians.

Of the 133,156 parents of the white paupers 45,215 were native, 63,587 were foreign born, and 24,354 unknown as to birthplace. Omitting the unknown, as in the case of prisoners, 41.56 per cent of the paupers were of native and 58.44 per cent of foreign extraction.

Superintendent of Census.

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE OF PRISONERS AND PAUPERS.

BY FREDERICK HOWARD WINES.

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE OF PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1890.

PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1890, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION.

ELEMENTS.	Aggregate.	Men.	Women.
The United States.....	82,329	75,924	6,405
White	57,310	52,894	4,416
Native.....	40,471	38,156	2,315
Both parents native.....	21,037	20,101	936
One parent foreign.....	2,881	2,729	152
Both parents foreign.....	12,601	11,766	835
One or both parents unknown.....	3,952	3,560	392
Foreign born.....	15,932	13,869	2,063
Birthplace unknown.....	907	869	38
Colored.....	25,019	23,030	1,989
Negroes	24,277	22,305	1,972
Chinese.....	407	406	1
Japanese.....	13	12	1
Indians	322	307	15

NATIVITY.

As to the nativity of 57,310 white prisoners, (52,894 men and 4,416 women), 40,471 (38,156 men and 2,315 women) were born in the United States, 15,932 (13,869 men and 2,063 women) were born abroad, and the birthplace of 907 (869 men and 38 women) is unknown.

Omitting those whose nativity is not given, the percentage of native whites is 71.75, and of foreign whites 28.25.

The Chinese and Japanese were of course born abroad, while the negroes and Indians may be supposed to have been born in this country.

PARENTAGE.

Of the 40,471 whites born in the United States, 21,037 (20,101 men and 936 women) had a native father and a native mother, 12,601 (11,766 men and 835 women) had both parents foreign born, 2,881 (2,729 men and 152 women) had one native and one foreign parent, and the parentage of 3,952 (3,560 men and 392 women) is unknown as to one or both parents.

Omitting the latter, the percentage of native whites of purely native origin is 57.61, of purely foreign origin, 34.50, and of mixed origin, 7.89.

The native white prisoners who are born of a native white father and a native white mother constitute the purely native element in the prison population.

The foreign born prisoners whose parents are both foreign born constitute, on the other hand, the purely foreign element in the prison population.

Between these two elements is found a mixed element which includes—

1. Prisoners born in the United States, both of whose parents were foreign born.
2. Prisoners born in the United States, one of whose parents was foreign born and the other native.

ONE PARENT FOREIGN.

The number of white prisoners born in the United States who had one native parent and one parent foreign born is 2,881 (2,729 men and 152 women).

Of these 2,881 there are 1,176 (1,114 men and 62 women) with American fathers and 1,705 (1,615 men and 90 women) with American mothers.

Both these groups are combined in the following statement. The first column of figures shows the number of foreign born parents in the aggregate and of each nationality, the second that of foreign born fathers, the third that of foreign born mothers.

BIRTHPLACE OF FOREIGN FATHERS OR FOREIGN MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACE OF FOREIGN PARENTS.	Total.	Fathers.	Mothers.	BIRTHPLACE OF FOREIGN PARENTS.	Total.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Total	2,881	1,705	1,176	Italy.....	5	3	2
Algiers	2		2	Jamaica.....	1	1	
Australia.....	0	4	5	Jerusalem.....	1		1
Austria.....	4	1	3	Mexico.....	41	27	14
Bohemia.....	4	4		Norway.....	5	5	
Canada, English.....	278	141	137	Poland.....	1	1	
Canada, French.....	14	8	6	Portugal.....	2	2	
Chile.....	2		2	Prussia.....	5	4	1
Cuba.....	4	2	2	Russia.....	3	3	
Denmark.....	3	2	1	Scotland.....	191	123	68
East Indies.....	1	1		South America.....	2	1	1
England.....	449	298	151	Spain.....	22	15	7
France.....	91	59	32	Sweden.....	7	7	
Germany.....	394	266	128	Switzerland.....	10	9	1
Holland.....	5	2	3	Wales.....	35	23	12
Ireland.....	1,276	687	589	West Indies.....	2		2
				At sea.....	12	6	6

BOTH PARENTS FOREIGN.

The number of white prisoners born in the United States, but having both parents foreign born, is 12,601 (11,766 men and 835 women). Of these 12,601 there are 11,327 (10,574 men and 753 women) whose parents were of the same nationality, and 1,274 (1,192 men and 82 women) whose parents were of different nationalities.

The 11,327 who compose the first of these two groups are distributed by nationalities as follows:

BIRTHPLACE OF FOREIGN PARENTS.

COUNTRIES.	Total.	Men.	Women.	COUNTRIES.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Total	11,327	10,574	753	Both parents born in—			
Both parents born in—				Holland.....	13	13	
Arabia.....	1	1		Hungary.....	1	1	
Australia.....	6	6		India.....	1	1	
Austria.....	16	16		Ireland.....	7,935	7,359	576
Bavaria.....	1	1		Italy.....	33	32	1
Belgium.....	5	4	1	Jamaica.....	1	1	
Bohemia.....	5	5		Mexico.....	114	114	
Canada, English.....	293	271	22	Norway.....	31	31	
Canada, French.....	48	47	1	Poland.....	19	19	
Chile.....	2	2		Portugal.....	7	7	
Cuba.....	2	2		Prussia.....	5	5	
Denmark.....	6	6		Russia.....	16	16	
East Indies.....	1	1		Scandinavia.....	4	4	
Egypt.....	1	1		Scotland.....	240	223	17
England.....	590	546	44	Spain.....	4	4	
Fiji Islands.....	1	1		Sweden.....	32	30	2
Finland.....	2	2		Switzerland.....	25	25	
France.....	107	104	3	Wales.....	46	44	2
Germany.....	1,709	1,623	84	Western islands.....	3	3	
				West Indies.....	1	1	

ANALYSIS OF MIXED PARENTAGE.

		BIRTHPLACE OF FATHERS.																
BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHERS.	NATIONALITIES.	Total.	En- gland.	Ire- land.	Scot- land.	Wales	Ger- many.	France	Italy	Scandi- navia.	Swe- den.	Nor- way.	Den- mark.	Can- ada, En- glish.	Canada, French.	Mex- ico.	Aus- tralia.	Aus- tria.
	Total	1,274	288	341	196	22	150	80	10	2	6	2	5	77	11	2	2	4
	Africa	2	1															
	Australia	6		2			1		2									
	Austria	3	2				1											
	Bavaria	1																
	Belgium	2		1				1										
	Bohemia	1		1														
	Canada, English	134	27	70	12		8	8							7			
	Canada, French	7	1	2				3						1				
	Denmark	3	1	1				1										
	England	220		118	46	7	23	13	2				2	13	1		1	
	France	70	16	10	7	2	25		1					1		1		
	Germany	113	22	25	10	1		27			1		1	8				2
	Greece	1																
	Holland	8	1				3	2	1									
	Ireland	484	171		118	10	79	25	4	2	3	1		51	3	1	1	1
	Italy	4					1	2										
	Mexico	3		1	1		1											
	Norway	2	1								1							
	Portugal	1		1														
	Prussia	2						1										1
	Russia	2					2											
	Scandinavia																	
	Scotland	150	36	92		2	10	3			1	1	2	7				
	South America	1						1										
	Spain	9	2	2	1		1	2										
	Sweden	1		1														
	Switzerland	6					4							1				
	Wales	14	7	5	1													

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ONE OR BOTH PARENTS UNKNOWN.

The number of white prisoners the birthplace of one or both whose parents is unknown is 3,952 (3,560 men and 392 women).

These 3,952 may be divided into 5 groups:

1. In 2,969 cases (2,646 men 323 women) the birthplace of both parents is unknown.
2. In 291 cases (277 men and 14 women) the father is known to have been a native.
3. In 486 cases (450 men and 36 women) the mother is known to have been a native.
4. In 113 cases (107 men and 6 women) the father is known to have been foreign born. These 113 fathers were born as follows: in England, 17; Ireland, 54; Scotland, 6; Wales, 1; Germany, 15; France, 5; Sweden, 1; Canada, English, 10; Canada, French, 2; Prussia, 1; East Indies, 1.
5. In 93 cases (80 men and 13 women) the mother is known to have been foreign born. These 93 mothers were born as follows: in England, 9; Ireland, 41; Scotland, 6; Wales, 1; Germany, 16; France, 2; Scandinavia, 1; Canada, English, 13; Mexico, 1; Holland, 2; Switzerland, 1.

CONCLUSION.

As the result of this minute inquiry into the parental origin of the prisoners in the United States in 1890, the following conclusions are deduced:

The total number of white prisoners is 57,310.

They must have had 114,620 parents of both sexes.

The distribution of these prisoners and their parents among the elements of the population and the number of parents (of both sexes) corresponding to the number of prisoners in each element are shown in the statement below:

SUMMARY.

ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION.	PRISONERS.			PARENTS OF—			NATIVITY OF PARENTS.		
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign born.	Unknown.
Total	57,310	52,894	4,416	114,620	105,788	8,832	45,782	60,153	8,735
Both parents native	21,037	20,101	936	42,074	40,202	1,872	42,074		
One parent foreign	2,881	2,720	162	5,702	5,458	244	2,881	2,881	
Both parents foreign	12,601	11,766	835	25,202	23,532	1,670		25,202	
One or both unknown	3,952	3,560	392	7,904	7,120	784	777	206	6,921
Foreign born	15,932	13,809	2,033	31,864	27,788	4,120		31,864	
Birthplace unknown	907	809	98	1,814	1,738	76			1,814

Taking into account only the 105,885 parents whose nativity is known, 43.19 per cent of crime committed in the United States by white men and women is chargeable to the native white element of the population and 56.81 per cent to the foreign element.

The actual nationalities of the 60,153 foreign parents of American prisoners and the number of each nationality are given in the ensuing table, in which they are classed according to the elements of the population in which their criminal offspring have been found:

BIRTHPLACE OF FOREIGN PARENTS.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.	PRISONERS CLASSED BY ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION.					BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.	PRISONERS CLASSED BY ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION.				
	Total parents.	Foreign born.	Parents foreign.	One parent foreign.	One or both parents unknown.		Total parents.	Foreign born.	Parents foreign.	One parent foreign.	One or both parents unknown.
Total.....	60,153	31,861	25,202	2,881	206	Hungary.....	202	260	2		
Africa.....	4	2	2			India.....	10	8	2		
Algiers.....	2			2		Ireland.....	29,184	11,118	16,695	1,276	95
America.....	16	12	4			Isle of Man.....	8	8			
Arabia.....	26	24	2			Italy.....	1,209	1,124	80	5	
Argentine Republic.....	4	4				Jamaica.....	7	4	2	1	
Armenia.....	2	2				Japan.....	4	4			
Asia Minor.....	2					Jerusalem.....	1			1	
Australia.....	144	116	19	9		Malta.....	6	6			
Austria.....	390	316	40	4		Mexico.....	1,483	1,208	293	41	1
Azore Islands.....	3	2	1			New South Wales.....	4	4			
Barbadoes.....	2	2				New Zealand.....	13	12	1		
Bavaria.....	21	16	6			Norway.....	487	416	60	5	
Belgium.....	66	62	14			Panama.....	2	2			
Bohemia.....	87	72	11	4		Persia.....	2	2			
Brazil.....	9	8	1			Peru.....	6	6			
British Columbia.....	6	6				Poland.....	339	298	40	1	
Canada, English.....	4,064	2,062	801	278	23	Portugal.....	37	18	17	2	
Canada, French.....	312	198	98	14	2	Prussia.....	64	42	16	5	1
Cannary Islands.....	2	2				Russia.....	382	342	37	3	
Cape of Good Hope.....	2	2				Sale Colony.....	2	2			
Central America.....	2	2				Sandwich Islands.....	4	4			
Chile.....	22	16	4	2		Scandinavia.....	11		10		1
China.....	11	8	3			Scotland.....	1,996	958	835	191	12
Corsica.....	8	2	1			Siberia.....	4	4			
Cuba.....	38	26	8	4		Sicily.....	6	6			
Denmark.....	240	226	20	8		South Africa.....	4	4			
East Indies.....	28	24	2	1	1	South America.....	25	22	1	2	
Egypt.....	6	4	2			Spain.....	101	52	27	22	
England.....	5,997	3,828	1,694	449	26	Sweden.....	775	696	71	7	1
Europe.....	21	12	9			Switzerland.....	384	308	65	10	1
Fiji Islands.....	2		2			Syria.....	4	4			
Finland.....	80	76	4			Trinidad.....	2	2			
France.....	1,036	666	382	91	7	Turkey.....	13	12	1		
Germany.....	9,987	5,872	3,690	394	31	Wales.....	343	178	128	35	2
Gibraltar.....	2	2				Western Islands.....	8	2	6		
Greece.....	33	32	1			West Indies.....	26	22	2	2	
Holland.....	169	122	40	5	2	At sea.....	83	68	3	12	
						Unknown.....	2		2		

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE OF PAUPERS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1890.

PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1890, CLASSED BY SEX AND BY ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION.

ELEMENTS.	Aggregate.	Men.	Women.
The United States.....	73,045	40,741	32,304
White.....	66,578	37,387	29,191
Native.....	36,656	19,375	17,281
Both parents native.....	21,519	11,123	10,396
One parent foreign.....	949	538	411
Both parents foreign.....	3,580	2,176	1,404
One or both parents unknown.....	10,608	5,538	5,070
Foreign born.....	27,648	16,038	10,710
Birthplace unknown.....	2,274	1,074	1,200
Colored.....	6,467	3,354	3,113
Negroes.....	6,418	3,326	3,092
Chinese.....	13	12	1
Indians.....	36	16	20

NATIVITY.

As to the nativity of 66,578 white paupers (37,387 men and 29,191 women), 36,656 (19,375 men and 17,281 women) were born in the United States, 27,648 (16,938 men and 10,710 women) were born abroad, and the birthplace of 2,274 (1,074 men and 1,200 women) is unknown.

Omitting those whose nativity is not given, the percentage of native whites is 57.00 and of foreign whites 43.00.

PARENTAGE.

Of the 36,656 whites born in the United States, 21,519 (11,123 men and 10,396 women) had a native father and a native mother, 3,580 (2,176 men and 1,404 women) had both parents foreign born, 949 (538 men and 411 women) had one native and one foreign parent, and the parentage of 10,608 (5,538 men and 5,070 women) is unknown as to one or both parents.

Omitting the latter, the percentage of native whites of purely native origin is 82.61, of purely foreign origin, 13.75, and of mixed origin, 3.64.

ONE PARENT FOREIGN.

The number of white paupers born in the United States who had one native parent and one parent foreign born is 949 (538 men and 411 women).

Of these 949 there are 333 (187 men and 146 women) with American fathers and 616 (351 men and 265 women) with American mothers.

Both these groups are combined in the following statement. The first column of figures shows the number of foreign born parents in the aggregate and of each nationality, the second that of foreign born fathers, the third that of foreign born mothers.

BIRTHPLACE OF FOREIGN FATHERS OR FOREIGN MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACE OF FOREIGN PARENTS.	Total.	Fathers.	Mothers.	BIRTHPLACE OF FOREIGN PARENTS.	Total.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Total	949	616	333	Mexico.....	11	8	3
Azores.....	1	1	.....	Norway.....	1	.....	1
Belgium.....	2	2	.....	Poland.....	1	.....	1
Canada, English.....	100	50	50	Portugal.....	1	1	.....
Canada, French.....	8	6	2	Russia.....	1	1	.....
Denmark.....	8	7	1	Scotland.....	75	51	24
England.....	174	115	59	Spain.....	2	1	1
France.....	33	24	9	Sweden.....	7	5	2
Germany.....	156	90	57	Switzerland.....	4	2	2
Holland.....	4	2	2	Syria.....	1	.....	1
Ireland.....	345	231	114	Wales.....	8	6	2
Italy.....	3	3	.....	At sea.....	3	1	2

BOTH PARENTS FOREIGN.

The number of white paupers born in the United States, but having both parents foreign born, is 3,580 (2,176 men and 1,404 women). Of these 3,580 there are 3,333 (2,020 men and 1,313 women) whose parents were of the same nationality, and 247 (156 men and 91 women) whose parents were of different nationalities.

The 3,333 who composed the first of these two groups are distributed by nationalities as follows:

BIRTHPLACE OF FOREIGN PARENTS.

COUNTRIES.	Total.	Men.	Women.	COUNTRIES.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Total	3,333	2,020	1,313	Both parents born in—			
Both parents born in—				Holland.....	11	6	5
Bavaria.....	1	.....	1	Hungary.....	3	1	2
Belgium.....	7	2	5	Ireland.....	1,806	1,131	675
Bohemia.....	4	1	3	Isle of Man.....	2	.....	2
Canada, English.....	108	59	49	Italy.....	9	6	3
Canada, French.....	7	5	2	Mexico.....	3	2	1
Cuba.....	1	.....	1	Norway.....	28	17	11
Denmark.....	2	2	.....	Poland.....	18	9	9
England.....	240	144	96	Russia.....	2	1	1
Finland.....	1	.....	1	Scotland.....	47	20	18
France.....	40	24	16	South America.....	1	.....	1
Germany.....	916	540	376	Sweden.....	31	17	14
Greece.....	1	1	.....	Switzerland.....	14	5	9
				Wales.....	30	18	12

The mixed parentage of the 247 who compose the second group is shown in the following statement:

ANALYSIS OF MIXED PARENTAGE.

NATIONALITIES.		BIRTHPLACE OF FATHERS.																
		Total.	Eng-land.	Ire-land.	Scot-land.	Wales.	Ger-many.	France.	Italy.	Swe-den.	Nor-way.	Canada, English.	At sea.	Bel-gium.	Hol-land.	Hun-gary.	Rus-sia.	Swit-zer-land.
BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHERS.	Total.....	247	50	65	37	3	31	22	4	1	1	17	1	1	3	3	2	3
	Canada, English.	29	6	13			4	4									1	1
	Canada, French.	1		1														
	Denmark.....	1					1											
	England.....	49		20	12	1	9	3	1			3						
	France.....	13	3	3	1		2					2		1				1
	Germany.....	29	7	10		1		6	2						2			1
	Holland.....	2	1				1											
	Ireland.....	81	21		23	1	11	8	1	1		10	1		1	3		
	Isle of Man.....	1		1														
	Italy.....	1	1															
	Mexico.....	1	1															
	Scotland.....	27	8	11			5	1				2						
	Spain.....	1					1											
	Sweden.....	2		1						1								
	Switzerland.....	1															1	
	Wales.....	5	1	4														
West Indies.....	1	1																
At sea.....	2		1	1														

ONE OR BOTH PARENTS UNKNOWN.

The number of white paupers the birthplace of one or both whose parents is unknown is 10,608 (5,538 men and 5,070 women).

These 10,608 may be divided into 5 groups:

1. In 9,198 cases (4,786 men and 4,412 women) the birthplace of both parents is unknown.
2. In 394 cases (208 men and 186 women) the father is known to have been a native.
3. In 834 cases (446 men and 388 women) the mother is known to have been a native.
4. In 70 cases (37 men and 33 women) the father is known to have been foreign born. These 70 fathers were born as follows: in England, 12; Ireland, 17; Scotland, 4; Wales, 2; Germany, 14; France, 2; Sweden, 2; Canada, English, 10; Canada, French, 1; Mexico, 1; at sea, 4; Hungary, 1.
5. In 112 cases (61 men and 51 women) the mother is known to have been foreign born. These 112 mothers were born as follows: in England, 11; Ireland, 45; Scotland, 5; Germany, 18; France, 3; Italy, 1; Sweden, 2; Norway, 1; Canada, English, 10; Canada, French, 7; Spain, 1; Holland, 2; Belgium, 1; Russia, 1; West Indies, 1; Poland, 1; Iceland, 1; at sea, 1.

CONCLUSION.

As the result of this minute inquiry into the parental origin of the paupers in the United States in 1890, the following conclusions are deduced:

The total number of white paupers is 66,578.

They must have had 133,156 parents of both sexes.

The distribution of these paupers and their parents among the elements of the population and the number of parents (of both sexes) corresponding to the number of paupers in each element are shown in the statement below:

SUMMARY.

ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION.	PAUPERS.			PARENTS OF—			NATIVITY OF PARENTS.		
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign born.	Unknown.
Total	66,578	37,387	29,191	133,156	74,774	58,382	45,215	63,587	24,351
Native, both parents native.....	21,519	11,123	10,396	43,038	22,246	20,792	43,038		
Native, one parent foreign.....	940	538	411	1,808	1,076	822	949	949	
Native, both parents foreign.....	3,580	2,176	1,404	7,160	4,352	2,808		7,160	
Native, one or both parents unknown...	10,608	5,538	5,070	21,216	11,076	10,140	1,228		19,806
Foreign born.....	27,618	16,938	10,710	55,206	33,876	21,420		55,206	
Birthplace unknown.....	2,274	1,074	1,200	4,548	2,148	2,400			4,548

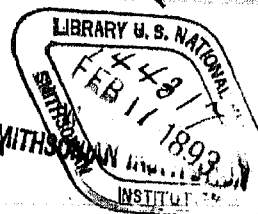
Taking into account only the 108,802 parents whose nativity is known, 41.56 per cent of the white inmates of almshouses in the United States (men and women) is of the native white element and 58.44 per cent is of the foreign element.

The actual nationalities of the 63,587 foreign parents of American paupers and the number of each nationality are given in the ensuing table, in which they are classed according to the elements of the population:

BIRTHPLACE OF FOREIGN PARENTS.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.	PAUPERS CLASSED BY ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION.					BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.	PAUPERS CLASSED BY ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION.				
	Total parents.	Foreign born.	Parents foreign.	One parent foreign.	One or both parents unknown.		Total parents.	Foreign born.	Parents foreign.	One parent foreign.	One or both parents unknown.
Total	63,587	55,206	7,160	949	182	Iceland.....	3	2			1
Africa.....	2	2				Ireland.....	32,421	28,256	3,758	845	62
Arabia.....	4	4				Isle of Malta.....	8	8			
Australia.....	16	16				Isle of Man.....	17	12	5		
Austria.....	190	190				Isle of St. Helena.....	2	2			
Azore islands.....	7	6		1		Italy.....	317	200	23	3	1
Bavaria.....	20	18	2			Lapland.....	4	4			
Belgium.....	80	62	15	2	1	Mexico.....	103	84	7	11	1
Bermuda.....	2	2				Moravia.....	2	2			
Bohemia.....	348	340	8			New South Wales.....	4	4			
British Guiana.....	2	2				Norway.....	707	738	57	1	1
Canada, English.....	2,012	1,630	262	100	20	Peru.....	6	6			
Canada, French.....	249	218	15	8	8	Poland.....	476	438	36	1	1
Central America.....	2	2				Portugal.....	65	54		1	
Chile.....	62	62				Prussia.....	2	2			
China.....	4	4				Romania.....	2	2			
Corsica.....	2	2				Russia.....	136	128	6	1	1
Cuba.....	12	10	2			Sandwich islands.....	4	4			
Denmark.....	241	228	5	8		Saxony.....	2	2			
East Indies.....	4	4				Scotland.....	1,302	1,150	158	75	9
England.....	4,688	3,912	579	174	23	South America.....	40	38	2		
Europe.....	10	10				South Australia.....	2	2			
Finland.....	84	82	2			Spain.....	32	28	1	2	1
France.....	978	820	115	33	5	Sweden.....	1,968	1,292	65	7	4
Germany.....	15,629	13,546	1,805	156	32	Switzerland.....	354	618	32	4	
Greece.....	4	2	2			Syria.....	1			1	
Haiti.....	4	4				Turkey.....	4	4			
Holland.....	309	276	27	4	2	Wales.....	590	512	68	8	2
Hungary.....	108	98	9		1	Western islands.....	2	2			
						West Indies.....	12	10	1		1
						At sea.....	61	50	3	3	5

CENSUS BULLETIN



No. 353.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 10, 1893.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES: 1890.

CITY OF JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1893.

The act of Congress approved March 1, 1889, providing for the Eleventh Census, directs the Superintendent of Census to investigate and ascertain the statistics of the manufacturing industries of the country. By virtue of the authority conferred by section 18 of the said act, the collection of statistics of all establishments of productive industry located in certain cities and towns was withdrawn from enumerators and assigned to special agents, who were appointed and entered upon their duties as soon after the completion of the work assigned the general enumerators as was practicable.

Herewith is presented a preliminary report on the mechanical and manufacturing industries of the city of Joliet for the year ended May 31, 1890, prepared under the direction of Mr. FRANK R. WILLIAMS, special agent in charge of statistics of manufactures. The statements contained in this bulletin are preliminary and subject to modification for final report, therefore fair criticism and suggestions are invited, with a view to such revision and correction as may appear necessary.

It is proposed to promptly publish bulletins in a form similar to this for principal cities not separately reported in 1880, to be followed by final reports containing data in detail respecting all industries for each city. The totals presented in the complete reports will not, however, be less, and may, in a number of cases, be considerably increased. A statement is presented for 1890 in Table 1, showing the totals under general heads of the inquiry. The statements presented therewith include only establishments which reported a product of \$500 or more in value during the census year, and, so far as practicable, only those establishments operating works located within the corporate limits of the city.

In 1880 the data relating to the manufactures of Joliet were included in the totals published for Will county, therefore it is not practicable to present a comparative statement indicating the growth of manufacturing industry in the city during the decade, but the totals for the entire county at that date were as follows:

WILL COUNTY: 1880.

Number of establishments reported.....	224
Capital invested	\$3,533,805
Number of hands employed.....	2,860
Wages paid	\$1,164,372
Value of materials used	\$8,252,302
Value of product.....	\$12,544,737

TABLE 1.—STATEMENT OF TOTALS UNDER GENERAL HEADS OF INQUIRY.

INDUSTRIES.	Number industries reported.	Number establishments reporting.	Capital.	Hands employed.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials used.
All industries (a).....	$\begin{cases} 1880 \\ 1890 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 43 \\ 231 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \\ \$9,078,727 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \\ 3,037 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \\ \$1,844,138 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \\ \$8,624,265 \end{cases}$

INDUSTRIES.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Value of product	MUNICIPAL DATA.		
			Population.	Assessed valuation.	Municipal debt. (b)
All industries (a).....	$\begin{cases} 1880 \\ 1890 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \\ \$509,185 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 11,657 \\ 23,264 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \$3,293,303 \\ 2,572,250 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \$54,000 \\ 154,600 \end{cases}$

^a Statistics of manufactures for 1880 were included in totals published for Will county.

^b The amount stated represents the "net debt", or the total amount of municipal debt less sinking fund.

Table 2 exhibits for important industries, under the general heads of "Capital employed", "Miscellaneous expenses", "Wages paid", "Materials used", and "Goods manufactured", all essential details of the inquiry for 1890, excepting wage statistics for the various classes of labor employed in the respective industries. To avoid disclosure of the operations of individual establishments, only such important or characteristic industries as have 3 or more establishments engaged therein are included in this table. Among other important industries, in which less than 3 establishments are reported, may be mentioned cooperage, 1 establishment; leather, tanned and curried, 1 establishment; liquors, malt, 2 establishments. The 4 establishments referred to report invested capital, \$413,841; hands employed, 91, and value of products, \$605,230.

In the form of inquiry used in the Eleventh Census respecting labor and wages the classified occupation and wage system was adopted. Officers or firm members engaged in productive labor or supervision of the business constitute one class, for which the wages reported are those which would be paid to employes performing similar service. Clerical labor is embraced by distinct classification, also piecework.

Wage workers proper are divided into two classes, as follows:

First. Operatives, engineers, and other skilled workmen, overseers, and foremen or superintendents (not general superintendents or managers).

Second. Watchmen, laborers, teamsters, and other unskilled workmen.

A statement was requested showing the various rates of wages per week, the average number of men, women, and children, respectively, employed at each rate in each class, exclusive of those reported as employed on piecework, and the actual term of operation for the establishment reporting. The wage statistics compiled from the reports obtained will be stated in detail for each class in the final reports to be published for each city. In this bulletin only the aggregate wages paid is given.

Against the caption "Materials used" is presented the reported cost at the place of consumption of all materials used, and against "Goods manufactured" is the reported market value at the factory of the total product, not including any allowance for commissions or expenses of selling.

In this connection it must be considered that the difference between apparent cost and value of manufactured product as presented can not be taken as a correct indication of manufacturers' net profits, because many other items of expense enter into the mercantile portion of the business not within the scope of the census inquiry.

Expenses of selling are excluded, because the reported value of product is its selling value "at the shop or factory". The cost of depreciation of plant in excess of the expense for ordinary repairs is not included, because the information obtained by the inquiry is not sufficient to form a basis for accurate computation for the respective industries.

TABLE 2.—DETAILED STATEMENT FOR 1890 BY IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

CLASSIFICATION OF INQUIRIES.	Building trades. (a) (52 establishments.)	Flouring and grist mill products. (3 establishments.)	Foundry and machine shop products. (3 establishments.)	Printing and publishing. (a) (8 establishments.)	Marble and stone work. (a) (9 establishments.)	Saddlery and harness. (5 establishments.)
CAPITAL EMPLOYED—Aggregate.....	\$197,040	\$95,035	\$187,005	\$110,650	\$164,537	\$114,235
HIRED PROPERTY—Total.....	32,500		2,750	27,500	24,760	11,750
PLANT—Total.....	35,136	57,700	105,040	51,250	71,400	42,260
Land.....	7,360	2,500	30,040	8,000	16,850	15,500
Buildings.....	10,565	22,500	44,700	7,000	5,250	7,500
Machinery, tools, and implements.....	17,211	32,700	31,300	36,250	49,300	18,500
LIVE ASSETS—Total.....	129,404	37,335	78,215	31,900	68,387	60,285
Raw materials.....	17,645	7,278	23,200	4,575	20,005	24,008
Stock in process and finished product.....	64,745	6,800	10,010	1,750	27,925	23,888
Cash, bills and accounts receivable, and all sundries not elsewhere reported.....	47,014	23,252	35,005	25,505	20,367	9,794
WAGES PAID—Aggregate.....	\$258,248	\$10,805	\$100,598	\$10,128	\$60,362	\$20,423
Average number of hands employed during the year.....	420	23	165	123	82	33
Males above 15 years.....	415	21	148	61	81	27
Females above 15 years.....			1	11	1	
Children.....		2	1	37		2
Pieceworkers.....	5		15	11		4
MATERIALS USED—Aggregate cost.....	\$293,845	\$131,059	\$101,832	\$25,551	\$110,462	\$110,524
Principal materials.....	272,984	127,144	93,205	21,800	103,759	110,040
Fuel.....	230	293	5,594	710	1,054	115
Mill supplies.....		15	848			
All other materials.....	23,572	4,207	2,150	3,032	13,749	369
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—Aggregate.....	\$9,948	\$7,758	\$10,464	\$12,548	\$77,924	\$26,217
Amount paid for contract work.....	3,900				72,000	22,085
Rent.....	2,958		240	2,520	2,244	1,055
Power and heat.....		1,980	800	100	900	720
Taxes.....	427	468	1,151	409	697	515
Insurance.....	472	1,512	1,081	311	591	588
Repairs, ordinary, of buildings and machinery.....	1,143	1,218	3,040	540	953	912
Interest on cash used in the business.....	401	13	1,718	1,120	207	125
All sundries not elsewhere reported.....	647	8,392	2,064	7,536	332	197
GOODS MANUFACTURED—Aggregate value.....	\$684,529	\$164,152	\$226,310	\$197,507	\$381,534	\$193,100
Principal product.....	205,518	148,471	217,359	107,507	281,160	189,000
All other products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.....	479,011	15,681	11,950		374	24,100

a Includes several branches of this industry, which will be specifically stated in final reports.

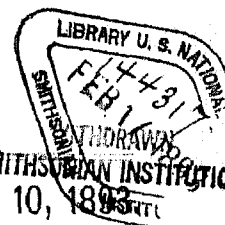
ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of Census.

CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 354.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 10, 1893.



STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES: 1890.

CITY OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1893.

The act of Congress approved March 1, 1889, providing for the Eleventh Census, directs the Superintendent of Census to investigate and ascertain the statistics of the manufacturing industries of the country. By virtue of the authority conferred by section 18 of the said act, the collection of statistics of all establishments of productive industry located in certain cities and towns was withdrawn from enumerators and assigned to special agents, who were appointed and entered upon their duties as soon after the completion of the work assigned to the general enumerators as was practicable.

Herewith is presented a preliminary report on the mechanical and manufacturing industries of the city of Fort Worth for the year ended May 31, 1890, prepared under direction of Mr. FRANK R. WILLIAMS, special agent in charge of statistics of manufactures. The statements contained in this bulletin are preliminary and subject to modification for final report, therefore fair criticism and suggestions are invited, with a view to such revision and correction as may appear necessary.

It is proposed to promptly publish bulletins in a form similar to this for principal cities not separately reported in 1880, to be followed by final reports containing data in detail respecting all industries for each city. The totals presented in the complete reports will not, however, be less, and may, in a number of cases, be considerably increased. A statement is presented for 1890 in Table 1, showing the totals under general heads of the inquiry. The statements presented therewith include only establishments which reported a product of \$500 or more in value during the census year, and, so far as practicable, only those establishments operating works located within the corporate limits of the city.

In 1880 the data relating to the manufactures of Fort Worth were included in the totals published for Tarrant county, therefore it is not practicable to present a comparative statement indicating the growth of manufacturing industry in the city during the decade, but the totals for the entire county at that date were as follows:

TARRANT COUNTY: 1880.

Number of establishments reported	68
Capital invested.....	\$152,741
Number of hands employed.....	163
Wages paid.....	\$56,832
Value of materials used.....	\$338,826
Value of product.....	\$476,087

TABLE 1.—STATEMENT OF TOTALS UNDER GENERAL HEADS OF INQUIRY.

INDUSTRIES.		Number industries reported.	Number establish- ments reporting.	Capital.	Hands employed.	Wages paid.	Cost of mate- rials used.
All industries (a).....	{ 1880 1890	64	311	\$3,184,872	2,649	\$1,882,116	\$3,379,519

INDUSTRIES.		Miscellaneous expenses.	Value of product.	MUNICIPAL DATA.		
				Population.	Assessed valuation.	Municipal debt, (b)
All industries (a).....	{ 1880 1890			6,663 23,076	\$1,709,167 21,306,785	\$87,365 639,332

a Statistics of manufactures for 1880 were included in totals published for Tarrant county.

b The amount stated represents the "net debt", or the total amount of municipal debt less sinking fund.

c Not separately shown in Tenth Census Reports, but as reported to Eleventh Census by municipal authorities.

Table 2 exhibits for important industries, under the general heads of "Capital employed", "Miscellaneous expenses", "Wages paid", "Materials used", and "Goods manufactured", all essential details of the inquiry for 1890, excepting wage statistics for the various classes of labor employed in the respective industries. To avoid disclosure of the operations of individual establishments, only such important or characteristic industries as have 3 or more establishments engaged therein are included in this table. Among other important industries, in which less than 3 establishments are reported, may be mentioned lime and cement, 2 establishments; liquors, malt, 1 establishment; cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies, 2 establishments. The 5 establishments referred to report invested capital, \$656,632; hands employed, 343, and value of products, \$825,782.

In the form of inquiry used in the Eleventh Census respecting labor and wages the classified occupation and wage system was adopted. Officers or firm members engaged in productive labor or supervision of the business constitute one class, for which the wages reported are those which would be paid to employes performing similar service. Clerical labor is embraced by distinct classification, also piecework.

Wage workers proper are divided into two classes, as follows:

First. Operatives, engineers, and other skilled workmen, overseers, and foremen or superintendents (not general superintendents or managers).

Second. Watchmen, laborers, teamsters, and other unskilled workmen.

A statement was requested showing the various rates of wages per week, the average number of men, women, and children, respectively, employed at each rate in each class, exclusive of those reported as employed on piecework, and the actual term of operation for the establishment reporting. The wage statistics compiled from the reports obtained will be stated in detail for each class in the final reports to be published for each city. In this bulletin only the aggregate wages paid is given.

Against the caption "Materials used" is presented the reported cost at the place of consumption of all materials used, and against "Goods manufactured" is the reported market value at the factory of the total product, not including any allowance for commissions or expenses of selling.

In this connection it must be considered that the difference between apparent cost and value of manufactured product as presented can not be taken as a correct indication of manufacturers' net profits, because many other items of expense enter into the mercantile portion of the business not within the scope of the census inquiry.

Expenses of selling are excluded, because the reported value of product is its selling value "at the shop or factory". The cost of depreciation of plant in excess of the expense for ordinary repairs is not included, because the information obtained by the inquiry is not sufficient to form a basis for accurate computation for the respective industries.

TABLE 2.—DETAILED STATEMENT FOR 1890 BY IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

CLASSIFICATION OF INQUIRIES.	Building trades. (a) (121 establishments.)	Flouring and grist mill products. (4 establishments.)	Foundry and machine shop products. (a) (4 establishments.)	Furniture. (a) (11 establishments.)
CAPITAL EMPLOYED—Aggregate.....	\$950,581	\$287,845	\$167,118	\$29,070
FIXED PROPERTY—Total.....	121,500		11,000	9,000
PLANT—Total.....	81,103	174,945	66,000	11,300
Land.....	14,250	62,500	20,000	3,200
Buildings.....	18,800	89,000	13,058	2,100
Machinery, tools, and implements.....	68,555	73,445	32,358	6,000
LIVE ASSETS—Total.....	747,926	112,700	89,207	9,870
Raw materials.....	72,205	87,100	21,350	3,810
Stock in process and finished product.....	440,762	18,800	26,225	2,885
Cash, bills and accounts receivable, and all sundries not elsewhere reported..	234,959	65,800	41,632	3,075
WAGES PAID—Aggregate.....	\$917,019	\$34,501	\$109,742	\$22,590
Average number of hands employed during the year.....	1,001	55	140	87
Males above 16 years.....	1,000	55	140	33
Females above 15 years.....	1			8
Children.....				1
Pieceworkers.....				
MATERIALS USED—Aggregate cost.....	\$1,196,076	\$1,200,023	\$112,940	\$23,896
Principal materials.....	1,158,687	1,118,140	101,802	22,578
Fuel.....	854	20,101	1,746	258
Mill supplies.....				
All other materials.....	36,535	61,882	9,392	6,000
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—Aggregate.....	\$48,442	\$35,834	\$6,883	\$1,928
Amount paid for contract work.....	17,600			
Rent.....	11,418		1,056	790
Power and heat.....				
Taxes.....	882	4,494	976	94
Insurance.....	2,260	6,250	486	120
Repairs, ordinary, of buildings and machinery.....	1,895	7,650	100	65
Interest on cash used in the business.....	2,610	7,200	1,850	
All sundries not elsewhere reported.....	11,812	10,240	1,015	854
GOODS MANUFACTURED—Aggregate value.....	\$2,539,653	\$1,290,290	\$259,850	\$65,500
Principal product.....	2,247,120	1,280,290	177,850	45,140
All other products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.....	292,533	10,000	82,000	20,360

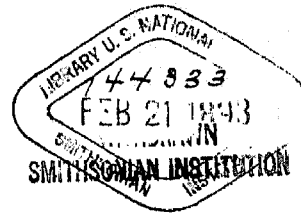
a Includes several branches of this industry, which will be specifically stated in final reports.

TABLE 2.—DETAILED STATEMENT FOR 1890 BY IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF INQUIRIES.	Lumber— planing mill products. (3 establish- ments.)	Printing and publishing. (a) (10 establish- ments.)	Saddlery and harness. (4 establish- ments.)
CAPITAL EMPLOYED—Aggregate.....	\$76,175	\$324,083	\$78,890
HIRED PROPERTY—Total.....	5,750	80,700	27,700
PLANT—Total.....	42,500	111,462	3,400
Land.....	25,000		
Buildings.....	3,000		
Machinery, tools, and implements.....	14,500	111,462	3,400
LIVE ASSETS—Total.....	27,925	132,521	47,790
Raw materials.....	1,850	37,995	12,800
Stock in process and finished product.....	16,775	4,807	20,510
Cash, bills and accounts receivable, and all sundries not elsewhere reported.....	9,300	89,719	14,480
WAGES PAID—Aggregate.....	\$26,620	\$157,195	\$23,980
Average number of hands employed during the year.....	36	216	33
Males above 16 years.....	36	194	33
Females above 15 years.....		20	
Children.....		2	
Pieceworkers.....			
MATERIALS USED—Aggregate cost.....	\$20,812	\$105,787	\$31,351
Principal materials.....	15,000	102,901	26,085
Fuel.....	1,408	2,191	60
Mill supplies.....			
All other materials.....	4,404	695	4,806
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—Aggregate.....	\$2,031	\$54,602	\$4,218
Amount paid for contract work.....			
Rent.....	520	7,130	2,620
Power and heat.....		800	
Taxes.....	209	493	425
Insurance.....	150	1,841	337
Repairs, ordinary, of buildings and machinery.....	500	1,075	225
Interest on cash used in the business.....		2,763	270
All sundries not elsewhere reported.....	652	40,510	341
GOODS MANUFACTURED—Aggregate value.....	\$59,141	\$353,289	\$78,207
Principal product.....	35,900	352,279	68,637
All other products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.....	23,241	1,010	9,570

a Includes several branches of this industry, which will be specifically stated in final reports.

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of Census.



17-010

CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 355.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 11, 1893.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES: 1890.

CITY OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4, 1893.

Herewith is presented a preliminary report on the mechanical and manufacturing industries of the city of Fort Wayne for the year ended May 31, 1890, prepared under direction of Mr. FRANK R. WILLIAMS, special agent in charge of statistics of manufactures. The statements contained in this bulletin are preliminary and subject to modification for final report, therefore fair criticism and suggestions are invited, with a view to such revision and correction as may appear necessary.

It is proposed to promptly publish bulletins for all principal cities in a form similar to this, to be followed by final reports containing data in detail respecting all industries for each city at the earliest date practicable. The totals presented in the complete reports will not, however, be less, and may, in a number of cases, be considerably increased. A comparative statement is presented for 1880 and 1890 in Table 1, showing the totals under such general heads of the inquiry as are common to both census periods. Table 2 exhibits for important industries, under the general heads of "Capital employed", "Miscellaneous expenses", "Wages paid", "Materials used", and "Goods manufactured", all essential details of the inquiry for 1890, excepting wage statistics for the various classes of labor employed in the respective industries.

In comparing results of the current inquiry with the returns of 1880 it will be observed that the item of "Miscellaneous expenses" is given for 1890 only. No previous census inquiry has embraced the cost incurred in manufacturing operations other than wages paid and materials used. Differences in method of inquiry, as explained in this report, and the inclusion in the Eleventh Census of certain industries omitted in the Tenth Census account in part for the increases shown.

The following classes of industry were omitted in the census reports of 1880: cars, and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies; illuminating gas; millinery, custom work.

The totals stated for 1890, in Table 1, are increased as follows by the inclusion of the industries referred to:

TOTALS FOR INDUSTRIES OMITTED IN 1880, BUT INCLUDED IN 1890.

Number of establishments reported.....	15
Capital invested.....	\$1,643,226
Number of hands employed.....	1,683
Wages paid.....	\$734,893
Cost of materials used.....	\$1,068,933
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$6,588
Value of product at works.....	\$1,872,212

To ascertain the amounts for comparison with the totals for 1880, the foregoing figures should be subtracted from the totals stated in Table 1 for 1890, and the percentages of increase would then appear as follows:

PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE.

Number of establishments reported.....	56.14
Capital invested.....	104.77
Number of hands employed.....	39.09
Wages paid.....	69.45
Value of product at works.....	15.04
Population of city.....	31.67
Assessed valuation of city.....	45.94

Decrease in cost of materials used, 7.59 per cent.

Decrease of municipal debt less sinking fund, 15.27 per cent.

The decrease in total cost of materials used is principally found in the manufacture of bread and other bakery products, foundry and machine shop products, and printing and publishing. In 1880 the aggregate cost of materials used in the industries named constituted 75 per cent of the aggregate value of products, while in 1890 such cost constitutes 52 per cent of the value of products.

A striking feature of these returns is the satisfactory increase in the number of establishments reported. Still more gratifying is the increase during the decade in the number of hands employed and the amount of wages paid; the wages have increased not only actually but relatively, the average wages per hand increasing from \$373 in 1880 to \$455 in 1890, or 21.98 per cent.

Part of this increase is undoubtedly due to the fact that in many industries relatively more men were employed in 1890 and less children; also to the fact that in 10 years many branches of industry have improved the grades of their products, and for this reason require more skilled and higher paid employes. After making all possible allowance for these changes, for the more thorough enumeration of 1890, and for the advance in quantity of manufactured product, we have a decided relative increase in the amount paid in wages between 1880 and 1890.

Attention is called to the presentation of labor and wage statistics. The "average wages" paid to all classes employed has always proved a stumbling block in census reports. It is believed the Eleventh Census, in obtaining data to show the classification of labor employed, the average term of employment, the various rates of wages per week, and the average number of men, women, and children, respectively, employed at each rate in the various classes, has taken a step in advance, which will be shown in detail in final reports, and appreciated by students of these data.

Robert T. Porter

Superintendent of Census.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES: 1890.

CITY OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

The act of Congress approved March 1, 1889, providing for the Eleventh Census, directs the Superintendent of Census to investigate and ascertain the statistics of the manufacturing industries of the country. By virtue of the authority conferred by section 18 of the said act, the collection of statistics of all establishments of productive industry located in certain cities and towns was withdrawn from enumerators and assigned to special agents, who were appointed and entered upon their duties as soon after the completion of the work assigned the general enumerators as was practicable.

The instructions issued by this office to enumerators and special agents relating to the collection of statistics of manufactures were as follows:

It shall be their duty personally to visit every establishment of productive industry in their respective districts (except as noted) and to obtain the required information in the case of each manufacturing establishment.

The term "establishment of productive industry" must be understood in its broadest sense to embrace not only mills and factories but also the operation of all small establishments and the mechanical trades.

Restaurants, saloons, barber shops, the compounding of individual prescriptions by druggists and apothecaries, the operations of mercantile establishments, transportation corporations and lines, and professional services (except mechanical dentistry) are not considered as coming within the meaning of the law in this connection.

Great care must be taken by special agents and enumerators to guard against the omission from their returns of any establishment that comes properly within the scope of this investigation. * * * They should have their eyes open to every indication of the presence of productive industry and should supplement personal observation by frequent and persistent inquiry.

The tabulated statements presented herewith include only establishments which reported a product of \$500 or more in value during the census year, and, so far as practicable, only those establishments operating works located within the corporate limits of the city.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TOTALS UNDER GENERAL HEADS OF INQUIRY: 1880 AND 1890.

INDUSTRIES.			Capital. (a)	Hands employed.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials used.
	1880	1890				
All Industries.....	36	114	\$2,352,101	2,735	\$1,020,793	\$4,007,955
	46	193	6,459,715	5,487	2,464,646	4,772,816

INDUSTRIES.			Value of product.	MUNICIPAL DATA.		
	1880	1890		Population.	Assessed valuation.	Municipal debt. (c)
All Industries.....			\$5,816,024	26,880	\$13,450,075	\$856,900
			8,593,763	35,393	19,629,540	726,028

a The value of hired property is not included for 1890, because it was not reported in 1880.

b No inquiry in 1880 relating to "Miscellaneous expenses".

c The amount stated represents the "net debt", or the total amount of municipal debt less sinking fund.

For the purpose of ready comparison, Table 1 presents the statistics of 1880 and 1890 in the form of publication used in the reports for 1880. In comparing industrial statistics for 1880 and 1890 it should be borne in mind, as stated by the Superintendent of Census, that radical changes have been made in 1890 as well in the form and scope of inquiry as in the method of presentation.

The form of question respecting capital used at the census of 1880 was as follows: "Capital (real and personal) invested in the business". It became evident from the results then obtained that this question was neither sufficiently comprehensive nor properly understood, and therefore the full

amount of capital employed in productive industry was not reported, thus forming an erroneous basis for deductions.

The present census inquiry respecting capital is intended to comprehend all the property or assets strictly pertaining to a manufacturing business, whether such property is owned, borrowed, or hired. The value of hired property is not included in the amount stated for 1890 in Table 1, because it was not reported in 1880, and its inclusion would therefore render the comparison misleading. It will, however, be specifically stated for each industry in final reports.

TABULAR STATEMENTS FOR 1890.

The various subheads into which the inquiry of 1890 is divided, excepting wage statistics by classes, will be found in Table 2 for important industries. The statements for each industry are intended to present the true amount of capital employed, the amount paid in wages, and the number of hands employed in the respective industries, the cost of materials used, miscellaneous expenses, and the value at the works of goods manufactured, as compiled from individual reports of manufacturers.

LABOR EMPLOYED AND WAGES PAID.

In the form of inquiry used in the Eleventh Census respecting labor and wages the classified occupation and wage system was adopted. Officers or firm members engaged in productive labor or supervision of the business constitute one class, for which the wages reported are those which would be paid to employes performing similar service. Clerical labor is embraced by distinct classification, also piecework.

Wage workers proper are divided into two classes, as follows:

First. Operatives, engineers, and other skilled workmen, overseers, and foremen or superintendents (not general superintendents or managers).

Second. Watchmen, laborers, teamsters, and other unskilled workmen.

It should be noted that the first class includes all operatives, that is, those directly engaged in productive labor as well as skilled mechanics, while the second class includes all unskilled workmen other than operatives. The questions required a statement of the average number of men, women, and children, respectively, employed during the year in each class, also the actual amount of wages paid to each number.

A statement was requested showing the various rates of wages per week, the average number of men, women, and children, respectively, employed at each rate, exclusive of those reported as employed on piecework, and the actual term of operation for the establishment reporting. The wage statistics compiled from the reports obtained will be stated in detail for each class in the final reports to be published for each city. In this bulletin only the aggregate wages paid is given.

MATERIALS USED AND GOODS MANUFACTURED.

Against the caption "Materials used" is presented the reported cost at the place of consumption of all materials used, and against "Goods manufactured" is the reported market value at the factory of the total product, not including any allowance for commissions or expenses of selling.

In this connection it must be considered that the difference between apparent cost and value of manufactured product as presented can not be taken as a correct indication of manufacturers' net profits, because many other items of expense enter into the mercantile portion of the business not within the scope of the census inquiry.

Expenses of selling are excluded, because the reported value of product is its selling value "at the shop or factory". The cost of depreciation of plant in excess of the expense for ordinary repairs is not included, because the information obtained by the inquiry is not sufficient to form a basis for accurate computation for the respective industries.

TABLE 2.—DETAILED STATEMENT FOR 1890 BY IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES. (a)

CLASSIFICATION OF INQUIRIES.	Building— trades. (b)	Carriages and wagons. (b)	Cars—general shop con- struction and repairs by steam railroad companies.	Flouring and grist mill products.	Foundry and machine shop products.
	(31 establish- ments.)	(8 establish- ments.)	(4 establish- ments.)	(7 establish- ments.)	(8 establish- ments.)
CAPITAL EMPLOYED—Aggregate.....	\$276,975	\$141,615	\$1,478,341	\$193,550	\$2,086,602
FIXED PROPERTY—Total.....	90,000	25,750		23,500	33,000
PLANT—Total.....	60,875	225,565	498,487	128,500	652,462
Land.....	29,900	80,000	122,500	20,000	139,500
Buildings.....	15,600	52,140	176,050	37,000	367,959
Machinery, tools, and implements.....	21,375	143,425	199,887	62,500	145,003
LIVE ASSETS—Total.....	120,100	190,300	979,904	41,550	1,351,140
Raw materials.....	38,350	107,950	932,897	11,000	248,461
Stock in process and finished product.....	37,400	63,775	47,007	9,450	129,504
Cash, bills and accounts receivable, and all sundries not elsewhere reported.	44,350	18,575		20,200	978,175
WAGES PAID—Aggregate.....	\$323,500	\$155,910	\$704,285	\$38,058	\$478,326
Average number of hands employed during the year.....	590	593	1,612	62	972
Males above 16 years.....	580	580	910	59	909
Females above 16 years.....	1	1		1	2
Children.....					
Pieceworkers.....		3	702	2	61
MATERIALS USED—Aggregate cost.....	\$580,317	\$190,770	\$1,021,521	\$316,570	\$1,041,588
Principal materials.....	404,262	179,160	1,000,567	274,025	992,063
Fuel.....	460	2,867	16,977	4,195	48,325
Mill supplies.....		1,000		2,200	200
All other materials.....	175,605	8,250	9,977	30,150	1,000
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—Aggregate.....	\$8,714	\$14,320		\$20,014	\$30,730
Amount paid for contract work.....					
Rent.....	5,461	1,575		1,850	1,920
Power and heat.....					
Taxes.....	1,719	1,445		1,405	8,600
Insurance.....	777	3,020		2,549	6,482
Repairs, ordinary, of buildings and machinery.....	120	2,105		2,250	1,706
Interest on cash used in the business.....	300	3,841		5,060	6,469
All sundries not elsewhere reported.....	840	2,280		7,400	12,203
GOODS MANUFACTURED—Aggregate value.....	\$978,198	\$399,939	\$1,726,117	\$391,681	\$1,866,467
Principal product.....	887,198	378,939	1,698,412	343,481	1,864,467
All other products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.	88,000	21,000	27,705	48,200	2,000

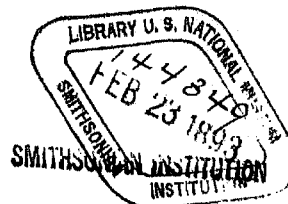
a To avoid disclosure of operations of individual establishments, only such industries as have 3 or more establishments engaged therein are included.

b Includes several branches of this industry, which will be specifically stated in final reports.

TABLE 2.—DETAILED STATEMENT FOR 1890 BY IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF INQUIRIES.	Furniture. (a) (3 establish- ments.)	Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts. (10 establish- ments.)	Lumber— planing mill products. (3 establish- ments.)	Marble and stone work. (a) (5 establish- ments.)	Printing and publishing. (a) (14 establish- ments.)
CAPITAL EMPLOYED—Aggregate.....	\$142,450	\$373,300	\$103,003	\$50,150	\$247,585
Hired property—Total.....	20,750	5,000		7,500	98,500
PLANT—Total.....	33,200	109,500	\$30,500	10,750	111,350
Land.....	12,000	53,700	14,000	3,500	10,000
Buildings.....	10,000	18,700	11,500	2,100	15,000
Machinery, tools, and implements.....	11,200	37,100	11,000	14,150	86,350
LIVE ASSETS—Total.....	88,500	\$258,800	\$60,503	\$22,000	\$37,135
Raw materials.....	21,500	14,200	11,000	4,800	20,815
Stock in process and finished product.....	48,000	118,700	26,510	11,600	3,820
Cash, bills and accounts receivable, and all sundries not elsewhere reported.	19,000	125,900	28,993	6,600	12,500
WAGES PAID—Aggregate.....	\$51,170	\$99,081	\$15,882	\$30,435	\$104,751
Average number of hands employed during the year.....	88	221	105	59	182
Males above 16 years.....	52	221	105	59	144
Females above 16 years.....	6				8
Children.....					19
Pieceworkers.....	30				11
MATERIALS USED—Aggregate cost.....	\$40,520	\$191,845	\$207,313	\$39,717	\$79,507
Principal materials.....	36,800	185,995	204,087	38,783	70,987
Fuel.....	720			441	1,085
Mill supplies.....		4,500	450	243	
All other materials.....	3,000	1,350	1,876	250	925
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—Aggregate.....	\$6,375	\$8,087	\$11,817	\$1,739	\$30,684
Amount paid for contract work.....					
Rent.....	1,200	314		450	5,782
Power and heat.....					200
Taxes.....	595	3,352	1,174	284	974
Insurance.....	780	2,175	1,688	200	1,068
Repairs, ordinary, of buildings and machinery.....	200	1,050	1,067	180	750
Interest on cash used in the business.....	2,500	948		300	620
All sundries not elsewhere reported.....	1,100	248	7,888	265	21,290
GOODS MANUFACTURED—Aggregate value.....	\$132,000	\$340,750	\$287,106	\$108,005	\$282,000
Principal product.....	131,000	344,250	287,106	108,005	200,330
All other products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.	1,000	2,500			15,700

a Includes several branches of this industry, which will be specifically stated in final reports.



[7-010]

CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 356.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 15, 1893.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES: 1890.

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1893.

Herewith is presented a preliminary report on the mechanical and manufacturing industries of the city of Harrisburg for the year ended May 31, 1890, prepared under the direction of Mr. FRANK R. WILLIAMS, special agent in charge of statistics of manufactures. The statements contained in this bulletin are preliminary and subject to modification for final report, therefore fair criticism and suggestions are invited, with a view to such revision and correction as may appear necessary.

It is proposed to promptly publish bulletins for all principal cities in a form similar to this, to be followed by final reports containing data in detail respecting all industries for each city at the earliest date practicable. The totals presented in the complete reports will not, however, be less, and may, in a number of cases, be considerably increased. A comparative statement is presented for 1880 and 1890 in Table 1, showing the totals under such general heads of the inquiry as are common to both census periods. Table 2 exhibits for important industries, under the general heads of "Capital employed", "Miscellaneous expenses", "Wages paid", "Materials used", and "Goods manufactured", all essential details of the inquiry for 1890, excepting wage statistics for the various classes of labor employed in the respective industries.

In comparing results of the current inquiry with the returns of 1880 it will be observed that the item of "Miscellaneous expenses" is given for 1890 only. No previous census inquiry has embraced the cost incurred in manufacturing operations other than wages paid and materials used. Differences in method of inquiry, as explained in this report, and the inclusion in the Eleventh Census of certain industries omitted in the Tenth Census account in part for the increases shown.

The following classes of industry were omitted in the census reports of 1880: bottling; cars, and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies; coffins and burial cases, trimming and finishing; millinery, custom work; women's dressmaking, custom work.

The totals stated for 1890, in Table 1, are increased as follows by the inclusion of the industries referred to:

TOTALS FOR INDUSTRIES OMITTED IN 1880, BUT INCLUDED IN 1890.

Number of establishments reported.....	39
Capital invested.....	\$315,521
Number of hands employed.....	1,417
Wages paid	\$786,013
Cost of materials used.....	\$389,699
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$7,505
Value of product at works.....	\$1,235,212

To ascertain the amounts for comparison with the totals for 1880, the foregoing figures should be subtracted from the totals stated in Table 1 for 1890, and the percentages of increase would then appear as follows:

PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE.

Number of establishments reported.....	59.12
Capital invested	67.26
Number of hands employed.....	49.81
Wages paid.....	108.71
Cost of materials used.....	1.57
Value of product at works.....	21.19
Population of city.....	28.03
Assessed valuation of city.....	357.46

Decrease of municipal debt less sinking fund, 5.66 per cent.

A striking feature of these returns is the satisfactory increase in the number of establishments reported. Still more gratifying is the increase during the decade in the number of hands employed and the amount of wages paid; the wages have increased not only actually but relatively, the average wages per hand increasing from \$338 in 1880 to \$471 in 1890, or 39.35 per cent.

Part of this increase is undoubtedly due to the fact that in many industries relatively more men were employed in 1890 and less children; also to the fact that in 10 years many branches of industry have improved the grades of their products, and for this reason require more skilled and higher paid employes. After making all possible allowance for these changes, for the more thorough enumeration of 1890, and for the advance in quantity of manufactured product, we have a decided relative increase in the amount paid in wages between 1880 and 1890.

Attention is called to the presentation of labor and wage statistics. The "average wages" paid to all classes employed has always proved a stumbling block in census reports. It is believed the Eleventh Census, in obtaining data to show the classification of labor employed, the average term of employment, the various rates of wages per week, and the average number of men, women, and children, respectively, employed at each rate in the various classes, has taken a step in advance, which will be shown in detail in final reports, and appreciated by students of these data.

Robert S. Porter

Superintendent of Census.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES: 1890.

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

The act of Congress approved March 1, 1889, providing for the Eleventh Census, directs the Superintendent of Census to investigate and ascertain the statistics of the manufacturing industries of the country. By virtue of the authority conferred by section 18 of the said act, the collection of statistics of all establishments of productive industry located in certain cities and towns was withdrawn from enumerators and assigned to special agents, who were appointed and entered upon their duties as soon after the completion of the work assigned the general enumerators as was practicable.

The instructions issued by this office to enumerators and special agents relating to the collection of statistics of manufactures were as follows:

It shall be their duty personally to visit every establishment of productive industry in their respective districts (except as noted) and to obtain the required information in the case of each manufacturing establishment.

The term "establishment of productive industry" must be understood in its broadest sense to embrace not only mills and factories but also the operation of all small establishments and the mechanical trades.

Restaurants, saloons, barber shops, the compounding of individual prescriptions by druggists and apothecaries, the operations of mercantile establishments, transportation corporations and lines, and professional services (except mechanical dentistry) are not considered as coming within the meaning of the law in this connection.

Great care must be taken by special agents and enumerators to guard against the omission from their returns of any establishment that comes properly within the scope of this investigation. * * * They should have their eyes open to every indication of the presence of productive industry and should supplement personal observation by frequent and persistent inquiry.

The tabulated statements presented herewith include only establishments which reported a product of \$500 or more in value during the census year, and, so far as practicable, only those establishments operating works located within the corporate limits of the city.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TOTALS UNDER GENERAL HEADS OF INQUIRY: 1880 AND 1890.

INDUSTRIES.		Number industries reported.	Number establishments reporting	Capital. (a)	Hands employed.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials used.
All Industries	<div>1880 1890</div>	<div>47 69</div>	<div>274 475</div>	<div>\$4,026,467 7,930,308</div>	<div>3,660 8,900</div>	<div>\$1,236,522 3,368,753</div>	<div>\$4,975,276 5,448,004</div>

INDUSTRIES.		Miscellaneous expenses. (b)	Value of product.	MUNICIPAL DATA.		
				Population.	Assessed valuation.	Municipal debt. (c)
All Industries	<div>1880 1890</div>	<div> \$903,515</div>	<div>\$7,663,416 10,522,317</div>	<div>80,762 89,385</div>	<div>\$5,884,629 24,632,593</div>	<div>\$1,065,800 1,001,956</div>

a The value of hired property is not included for 1880, because it was not reported in 1880.

b No inquiry in 1880 relating to "Miscellaneous expenses".

c The amount stated represents the "net debt", or the total amount of municipal debt less sinking fund.

For the purpose of ready comparison, Table 1 presents the statistics of 1880 and 1890 in the form of publication used in the reports for 1880. In comparing industrial statistics for 1880 and 1890 it should be borne in mind, as stated by the Superintendent of Census, that radical changes have been made in 1890 as well in the form and scope of inquiry as in the method of presentation.

The form of question respecting capital used at the census of 1880 was as follows: "Capital (real and personal) invested in the business". It became evident from the results then obtained that this question was neither sufficiently comprehensive nor properly understood, and therefore the full

amount of capital employed in productive industry was not reported, thus forming an erroneous basis for deductions.

The present census inquiry respecting capital is intended to comprehend all the property or assets strictly pertaining to a manufacturing business, whether such property is owned, borrowed, or hired. The value of hired property is not included in the amount stated for 1890 in Table 1, because it was not reported in 1880, and its inclusion would therefore render the comparison misleading. It will, however, be specifically stated for each industry in final reports.

TABULAR STATEMENTS FOR 1890.

The various subheads into which the inquiry of 1890 is divided, excepting wage statistics by classes, will be found in Table 2 for important industries. The statements for each industry are intended to present the true amount of capital employed, the amount paid in wages, and the number of hands employed in the respective industries, the cost of materials used, miscellaneous expenses, and the value at the works of goods manufactured, as compiled from individual reports of manufacturers.

LABOR EMPLOYED AND WAGES PAID.

In the form of inquiry used in the Eleventh Census respecting labor and wages the classified occupation and wage system was adopted. Officers or firm members engaged in productive labor or supervision of the business constitute one class, for which the wages reported are those which would be paid to employes performing similar service. Clerical labor is embraced by distinct classification, also piecework.

Wage workers proper are divided into two classes, as follows:

First. Operatives, engineers, and other skilled workmen, overseers, and foremen or superintendents (not general superintendents or managers).

Second. Watchmen, laborers, teamsters, and other unskilled workmen.

It should be noted that the first class includes all operatives, that is, those directly engaged in productive labor as well as skilled mechanics, while the second class includes all unskilled workmen other than operatives. The questions required a statement of the average number of men, women, and children, respectively, employed during the year in each class, also the actual amount of wages paid to each number.

A statement was requested showing the various rates of wages per week, the average number of men, women, and children, respectively, employed at each rate, exclusive of those reported as employed on piecework, and the actual term of operation for the establishment reporting. The wage statistics compiled from the reports obtained will be stated in detail for each class in the final reports to be published for each city. In this bulletin only the aggregate wages paid is given.

MATERIALS USED AND GOODS MANUFACTURED.

Against the caption "Materials used" is presented the reported cost at the place of consumption of all materials used, and against "Goods manufactured" is the reported market value at the factory of the total product, not including any allowance for commissions or expenses of selling.

In this connection it must be considered that the difference between apparent cost and value of manufactured product as presented can not be taken as a correct indication of manufacturers' net profits, because many other items of expense enter into the mercantile portion of the business not within the scope of the census inquiry.

Expenses of selling are excluded, because the reported value of product is its selling value "at the shop or factory". The cost of depreciation of plant in excess of the expense for ordinary repairs is not included, because the information obtained by the inquiry is not sufficient to form a basis for accurate computation for the respective industries.

TABLE 2.—DETAILED STATEMENT FOR 1890 BY IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES. (a)

CLASSIFICATION OF INQUIRIES.	Boots and shoes. (b) (44 establishments.)	Carriages and wagons. (6 establishments.)	Cars—sternu railroad. (b) (3 establishments.)	Clothing—men's. (b) (31 establishments.)
CAPITAL EMPLOYED—Aggregate.....	\$312,465	\$84,000	\$2,041,143	\$111,147
Hired property—Total.....	39,200		11,500	56,900
PLANT—Total.....	106,005	68,500	673,853	38,635
Land.....	11,500	33,500	140,133	8,700
Buildings.....	30,000	20,500	251,000	25,000
Machinery, tools, and implements.....	64,505	14,500	282,722	4,935
LIVE ASSETS—Total.....	167,260	16,100	1,355,788	15,612
Raw materials.....	54,054	8,300	279,683	8,965
Stock in process and finished product.....	52,145	4,300	379,646	1,747
Cash, bills and accounts receivable, and all sundries not elsewhere reported.....	61,061	3,500	696,459	4,900
WAGES PAID—Aggregate.....	\$207,380	\$32,796	\$1,253,392	\$61,510
Average number of hands employed during the year.....	509	59	2,184	147
Males above 16 years.....	245	59	2,101	73
Females above 15 years.....	130		9	69
Children.....				5
Pieceworkers.....	125		74	
MATERIALS USED—Aggregate cost.....	\$312,040	\$37,305	\$1,300,309	\$54,730
Principal materials.....	260,775	36,600	1,282,949	53,280
Fuel.....	1,960	665	17,450	
Mill supplies.....				
All other materials.....	50,215	100		1,450
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—Aggregate.....	\$13,005	\$1,028	\$121,510	\$5,610
Amount paid for contract work.....				
Rent.....	3,432		1,000	4,049
Power and heat.....				75
Taxes.....	805	670	500	248
Insurance.....	1,405	183	7,258	238
Repairs, ordinary, of buildings and machinery.....	1,164	176	6,000	100
Interest on cash used in the business.....	1,200		20,000	
All sundries not elsewhere reported.....	5,000		86,762	
GOODS MANUFACTURED—Aggregate value.....	\$636,785	\$87,310	\$2,789,012	\$140,050
Principal product.....	623,655	80,340	2,744,057	139,000
All other products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.....	13,230	7,000	44,955	1,050

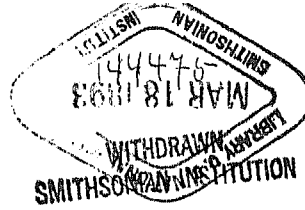
a To avoid disclosure of operations of individual establishments, only such industries as have 3 or more establishments engaged therein are included.

b Includes several branches of this industry, which will be specifically stated in final reports.

TABLE 2.—DETAILED STATEMENT FOR 1890 BY IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF INQUIRIES.	Foundry and machine shop products. (5 establish- ments.)	Iron and steel. (6 establish- ments.)	Liquors— malt. (3 establish- ments.)	Printing and publishing. (11 establish- ments.)
CAPITAL EMPLOYED—Aggregate.....	\$325,250	\$2,408,875	\$174,361	\$297,037
HIRED PROPERTY—Total.....	17,000		6,750	52,300
PLANT—Total.....	235,800	1,070,000	146,800	200,400
Land.....	31,500	170,000	30,000	20,000
Buildings.....	81,000	272,000	55,000	60,000
Machinery, tools, and implements.....	119,800	628,000	61,800	120,400
LIVE ASSETS—Total.....	72,950	1,838,875	20,811	44,337
Raw materials.....	25,100	483,358	4,500	10,875
Stock in process and finished product.....	10,050	248,622	16,311	4,525
Cash, bills and accounts receivable, and all sundries not elsewhere reported.....	36,900	606,995		28,937
WAGES PAID—Aggregate.....	\$84,330	\$681,948	\$15,344	\$130,836
Average number of hands employed during the year.....	167	1,313	23	225
Males above 16 years.....	155	1,343	23	161
Females above 15 years.....	12			16
Children.....				10
Pieceworkers.....				36
MATERIALS USED—Aggregate cost.....	\$14,474	\$2,407,006	\$37,316	\$74,324
Principal materials.....	41,094	1,873,990	28,666	69,515
Fuel.....	2,680	443,910	3,650	9,183
Mill supplies.....				
All other materials.....	700	90,006	5,000	1,625
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—Aggregate.....	\$7,025	\$90,264	\$18,070	\$24,908
Amount paid for contract work.....				
Rent.....	1,500		600	4,491
Power and heat.....	2,200			
Taxes.....	1,330	5,873	618,970	832
Insurance.....	995	3,143	400	1,206
Repairs, ordinary, of buildings and machinery.....	1,000	44,748	800	1,226
Interest on cash used in the business.....		16,500	300	500
All sundries not elsewhere reported.....		20,000		16,653
GOODS MANUFACTURED—Aggregate value.....	\$206,500	\$3,488,253	\$92,981	\$293,340
Principal product.....	187,500	3,472,032	92,981	293,340
All other products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.....	19,000	16,221		

a Includes several branches of this industry, which will be specifically stated in final reports.
b Includes internal revenue taxes.



[7-010]

CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 357.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 16, 1893.

THE FOREIGN BORN POPULATION, DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH: 1850-1890.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1893.

This bulletin shows the foreign born population of the United States as a whole, from 1850 to 1890, distributed according to the principal foreign countries of birth, with the increase for each nativity for the 4 decades since 1850. In addition presentations are given for 1890, showing by states and territories and for principal cities the distribution of the foreign born according to country of birth in detail.

By the census law of 1850 a distinction was made for the first time between persons of native birth and those born in foreign countries. A similar inquiry has been made at each census since 1850, so that since and including that census it has been possible to determine the number of persons of foreign birth and the proportion which they bear to the total population at each census.

The following table gives for each census from 1850 to 1890, inclusive, the total population of the United States, the total number of persons of foreign birth, and the per cent of foreign born of the total population:

YEARS.	Total population.	Persons of foreign birth.	Per cent of foreign born of total population.
1850.....	23,191,876	2,244,602	9.68
1860.....	31,443,321	4,138,697	13.16
1870.....	38,558,371	5,667,229	14.44
1880.....	50,155,783	6,679,943	13.32
1890.....	62,622,250	9,249,547	14.77

In 1850 the foreign born numbered 2,244,602, or 9.68 per cent of the total population, while in 1890 they number 9,249,547, or 14.77 per cent of the total population.

The following table shows the foreign born population of the United States as a whole, distributed according to principal countries of birth, for each census since 1850:

THE FOREIGN BORN POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH: 1850-1890.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
Total.....	9,249,547	6,679,943	5,567,229	4,138,697	2,244,602
Canada and Newfoundland.....	980,938	717,157	493,461	249,970	147,711
Mexico.....	77,853	68,399	42,435	27,466	13,313
South America.....	5,006	4,566	3,565	3,263	1,541
Cuba and West Indies.....	23,256	16,401	11,670	7,353	5,772
Ireland.....	1,871,509	1,864,571	1,855,827	1,611,304	901,710
England (c).....	909,092	664,160	556,046	433,494	278,673
Scotland.....	242,231	170,136	140,835	108,518	70,552
Wales.....	100,079	83,302	74,533	45,763	29,862
Germany.....	2,784,804	1,966,742	1,690,633	1,276,075	6583,771
Austria (c).....	123,271	33,663	30,508	25,061	941
Holland.....	81,828	68,090	46,802	28,281	9,642
Belgium.....	22,639	15,535	12,553	9,072	1,311
Switzerland.....	104,069	88,621	75,153	63,327	19,334
Norway.....	322,665	181,729	114,246	43,995	12,673
Sweden.....	478,041	194,337	97,332	18,025	3,589
Denmark.....	132,543	64,196	30,107	9,062	1,839
Russia.....	182,644	35,722	4,644	3,160	1,411
Hungary.....	62,435	11,626	3,737		
Bohemia.....	118,106	85,361	40,289		
Poland.....	147,440	48,557	14,436	7,298	
France.....	113,174	106,971	116,402	109,870	54,066
Italy.....	182,580	44,230	17,157	10,518	3,645
Spain.....	6,185	5,121	3,764	4,244	3,113
Portugal.....	15,996	8,138	4,542	4,116	1,271
China.....	106,688	104,468	63,042	35,565	752
Other foreign countries.....	54,385	43,244	24,707	12,397	43,866

a Includes Great Britain, not specified.

b Includes 10,549 persons born in Prussia.

c Returned in 1860 as one of the German states.

In the above table, and in succeeding tables, the total foreign born population of 1850 is taken from page xxxviii of the United States Census Report for that census, which differs from that given on page xxxvii of the same report. The total foreign born population of 1860 is ascertained by combining the numbers of foreign born by counties in each state, as shown by the United States Census Report for that census. These totals for some states do not agree with the totals of the nativities of the foreign born population given in other tables of that report.

The whole number of foreign born returned under the census of 1850 was 2,244,602. According to the census of 1860 the number of persons of foreign birth in the United States was 4,138,697, the increase during the decade from 1850 to 1860 being 1,894,095, or 84.38 per cent. For the decade from 1860 to 1870 there was an increase in foreign born of 1,428,532, or 34.52 per cent, the total foreign born for the census of 1870 being 5,567,229. In 1880 the foreign born numbered 6,679,943, showing an increase from 1870 to 1880 of 1,112,714, or 19.99 per cent. During the decade from 1880 to 1890 the foreign born increased 2,569,604, or 38.47 per cent, the whole number of foreign born returned in 1890 being 9,249,547.

The following table shows the number and per cent of increase for each of the principal countries of birth during each decade since 1850:

INCREASE OF FOREIGN BORN POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH: 1850-1890.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	INCREASE FROM 1880 TO 1890.		INCREASE FROM 1870 TO 1880.		INCREASE FROM 1860 TO 1870.		INCREASE FROM 1850 TO 1860.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total	2,569,604	38.47	1,112,714	19.99	1,428,532	34.52	1,894,095	84.38
Canada and Newfoundland	263,781	36.78	223,693	45.33	243,494	97.41	102,259	69.23
Mexico	9,454	13.82	26,964	61.10	14,909	54.50	14,149	106.25
South America	440	9.04	1,001	28.08	302	9.26	1,720	111.47
Cuba and West Indies	6,855	41.80	4,831	41.75	4,217	57.35	1,581	27.39
Ireland	16,938	0.91	41,256	40.07	244,523	15.18	649,585	67.54
England	244,932	36.88	109,114	19.66	121,552	23.04	154,819	55.56
Scotland	72,095	42.37	29,901	20.81	32,317	29.78	37,908	53.82
Wales	16,777	20.14	8,769	11.77	28,770	62.87	15,895	53.22
Germany	818,162	41.60	276,209	10.34	414,458	32.48	692,301	118.59
Austria	84,608	218.83	8,155	26.73	5,447	21.73	24,115	2,549.15
Holland	23,738	40.86	11,288	24.12	18,521	65.49	18,433	187.18
Belgium	7,104	45.73	2,982	23.76	3,481	38.37	7,759	590.94
Switzerland	15,448	17.43	13,468	17.92	21,826	40.93	39,969	299.21
Norway	140,936	77.55	67,483	69.07	70,251	159.68	31,317	247.02
Sweden	283,704	145.99	97,965	99.66	78,707	422.59	15,066	423.32
Denmark	68,347	106.47	34,089	113.23	20,145	202.22	8,124	442.00
Russia	146,922	411.29	31,078	669.21	1,484	46.96	1,746	123.48
Hungary	50,909	441.69	7,780	208.43	3,797			
Bohemia	32,745	38.36	45,072	111.87	40,289			
Poland	98,883	203.64	34,121	236.36	7,138	97.81	7,298	
France	6,203	5.80	49,431	48.10	6,532	5.95	55,801	103.20
Italy	138,350	312.80	27,073	167.80	6,639	63.12	6,873	188.56
Spain	1,064	20.78	1,357	36.05	4480	411.31	1,131	36.33
Portugal	7,858	96.56	3,596	79.17	426	10.35	2,842	223.08
China	2,220	2.13	41,426	65.71	27,477	77.26	34,807	4,591.95
Other foreign countries	11,141	25.76	18,637	75.03	12,310	99.30	431,463	471.74

a Decrease.

During the decade from 1880 to 1890 the largest percentages of increase are for persons born in Hungary, or 441.69 per cent; in Russia, 411.29 per cent; in Italy, 312.80 per cent; in Austria, 218.83 per cent, and in Poland, 203.64 per cent. In 1880, persons born in the countries just mentioned did not number 50,000 in any case, while in 1890 they have increased, with the exception of Hungary, to considerably more than 100,000 in each instance; in the case of Russia and Italy to very nearly 200,000, and in the case of Poland to very nearly 150,000. In 1880, persons born in Hungary numbered 11,526, and have increased to 62,435 in 1890.

For the same decade there has also been an increase of over 100 per cent for persons born in Denmark and in Sweden; for persons born in Norway and in Portugal there has been an increase of more than 75 per cent; for persons born in Canada and Newfoundland, 36.78 per cent; for those born in England, 36.88 per cent; for those born in Scotland, 42.37 per cent; for those born in Germany, 41.60 per cent, while for those born in Ireland there has been an increase of but 0.91 per cent.

The following tables show, for those countries which have contributed most largely to the foreign element of our population, the whole number of persons returned and the proportions which they represent of the total foreign born at each census since 1850:

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	1800	1860	1870	1880	1890
Total	9,240,547	6,679,943	5,507,229	4,138,697	2,244,602
Canada and Newfoundland	980,938	717,167	403,464	240,970	147,711
Ireland	1,871,500	1,854,671	1,855,827	1,011,304	961,719
England and Wales (a)	1,600,171	747,462	620,579	470,257	308,513
Scotland	242,231	170,136	140,835	108,518	70,550
Germany	2,781,894	1,906,742	1,600,533	1,270,075	683,774
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark	933,249	440,202	241,685	72,582	18,076
France	113,174	100,971	110,402	109,870	54,000
Other foreign countries	1,314,881	670,612	308,901	231,121	100,161

a Includes Great Britain, not specified.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	1800	1860	1870	1880	1890
Total	Per cent. 100.00	Per cent. 100.00	Per cent. 100.00	Per cent. 100.00	Per cent. 100.00
Canada and Newfoundland	10.61	10.74	8.80	6.04	6.58
Ireland	20.23	27.76	33.33	38.93	42.85
England and Wales	10.01	11.19	11.31	11.58	13.75
Scotland	2.62	2.55	2.53	2.62	3.14
Germany	30.11	29.44	30.37	30.83	26.01
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark	10.00	6.59	4.34	1.75	0.80
France	1.22	1.00	2.00	2.66	2.41
Other foreign countries	14.21	10.13	7.17	5.59	4.46

Persons born in Ireland represented 42.85 per cent of the total foreign born in 1850, 38.93 per cent in 1860, 33.33 per cent in 1870, 27.76 per cent in 1880, and 20.23 per cent in 1890. Persons born in Germany represented 26.01 per cent of the total foreign born in 1850, 30.83 per cent in 1860, 30.37 per cent in 1870, 29.44 per cent in 1880, and 30.11 per cent in 1890. These two countries represented more than two-thirds of the entire foreign element in 1850 and 1860, very nearly two-thirds in 1870, and more than one-half in 1880 and 1890.

Persons born in England and Wales represented 13.75 per cent of the total foreign born in 1850, while in 1890 they represent 10.91 per cent; persons born in Canada and Newfoundland constituted 6.58 per cent of the foreign born population in 1850 and 10.61 per cent in 1890; persons born in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark constituted but 0.80 per cent in 1850 and 10.09 per cent in 1890; persons born in Scotland represented 3.14 per cent of the total foreign born in 1850 and 2.62 per cent in 1890, while persons born in France constituted 2.41 per cent of the total foreign born in 1850 and 1.22 per cent in 1890. Persons born in foreign countries other than those just mentioned constituted but 4.46 per cent of the total foreign born in 1850, 5.59 per cent in 1860, 7.17 per cent in 1870, 10.13 per cent in 1880, and 14.21 per cent in 1890.

Besides the countries mentioned in the preceding tables, 7 other foreign countries have each contributed more than 100,000 persons to the foreign element of our population in 1890. These countries are given in the following table, showing the number of persons returned in 1890 and also in 1880:

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	1890	1880
Russia.....	182,044	35,722
Italy.....	182,580	44,230
Poland.....	147,440	48,657
Austria.....	123,271	38,663
Bohemia.....	118,100	85,361
China.....	100,688	104,468
Switzerland.....	104,069	88,621

The table on the following pages shows the distribution of the foreign born population in 1890 according to country of birth in detail, by states and territories.

THE FOREIGN BORN POPULATION, DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total foreign born.	NORTH AMERICANS.	SOUTH AMERICANS.				IRISH.	ANGLO-SAXONS.	
			Canada and New- foundland.	Mexico.	Central America.	South America.	Cuba and West Indies.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland
1	The United States.....	9,249,547	980,938	77,853	1,192	5,006	23,256	1,871,509	908,141	242,231
2	North Atlantic division.....	3,888,177	490,229	651	437	1,793	7,235	1,241,116	446,353	119,382
3	Maine.....	78,961	52,076	8	15	22	92	11,444	7,276	2,283
4	New Hampshire.....	72,340	40,321	9	4	12	19	14,890	4,759	1,383
5	Vermont.....	44,088	25,004	10	1	7	14	9,810	3,618	1,230
6	Massachusetts.....	667,137	207,601	94	61	252	1,103	259,902	76,400	21,889
7	Rhode Island.....	106,305	27,934	8	9	32	119	38,920	20,001	4,884
8	Connecticut.....	183,601	21,231	12	10	65	200	77,880	20,572	5,392
9	New York.....	1,571,050	93,193	330	237	921	4,065	483,375	144,060	35,352
10	New Jersey.....	328,975	4,698	66	43	211	576	101,059	43,778	13,163
11	Pennsylvania.....	845,720	12,171	114	57	271	1,047	243,836	125,089	32,181
12	South Atlantic division.....	208,525	5,412	207	56	479	12,978	48,003	21,474	7,144
13	Delaware.....	13,161	309	3	2	5	30	6,121	1,901	442
14	Maryland.....	94,296	1,020	23	22	99	263	18,735	5,600	2,323
15	District of Columbia.....	18,770	655	24	16	34	102	7,221	2,126	574
16	Virginia.....	18,374	780	25	3	62	88	4,578	3,442	1,034
17	West Virginia.....	18,883	374	6	—	8	10	4,790	2,799	914
18	North Carolina.....	3,702	355	8	2	7	28	2,882	882	381
19	South Carolina.....	6,270	159	2	2	24	56	1,605	604	293
20	Georgia.....	12,137	609	18	—	32	119	3,374	1,585	519
21	Florida.....	22,982	1,151	99	9	218	12,282	1,036	2,751	579
22	North Central division.....	4,060,114	401,660	685	147	709	1,036	433,719	312,153	81,619
23	Ohio.....	459,293	10,515	65	23	112	128	70,127	50,047	10,273
24	Indiana.....	140,205	4,054	39	13	32	32	50,810	11,196	2,918
25	Illinois.....	842,347	39,525	143	31	170	278	124,408	70,473	20,463
26	Michigan.....	543,880	181,413	80	14	75	138	30,005	20,628	12,068
27	Wisconsin.....	519,199	33,163	20	10	36	62	33,306	20,628	6,494
28	Minnesota.....	467,366	43,580	31	6	62	61	28,011	14,730	6,315
29	Iowa.....	324,060	17,465	41	16	20	91	37,353	20,205	7,191
30	Missouri.....	234,869	8,525	130	19	90	148	40,960	18,648	4,601
31	North Dakota.....	81,461	23,045	6	3	6	6	2,907	3,309	1,788
32	South Dakota.....	91,055	9,493	19	1	10	15	4,774	6,111	1,573
33	Nebraska.....	202,542	12,105	34	1	43	29	15,963	14,472	3,839
34	Kansas.....	147,838	11,874	68	10	62	59	15,870	18,080	6,546
35	South Central division.....	321,821	8,153	52,129	189	357	1,105	43,198	24,588	6,493
36	Kentucky.....	59,356	1,173	28	7	12	27	13,926	4,102	1,010
37	Tennessee.....	20,029	1,020	35	12	67	35	5,016	2,872	708
38	Alabama.....	14,777	620	34	4	20	60	2,694	2,334	1,351
39	Mississippi.....	7,052	345	31	11	8	30	1,805	881	293
40	Louisiana.....	49,747	762	404	100	78	648	9,230	2,450	405
41	Texas.....	162,956	2,866	51,559	52	163	262	8,201	9,441	2,172
42	Oklahoma.....	2,740	420	11	1	1	2	329	290	118
43	Arkansas.....	14,264	947	27	2	18	25	2,021	1,569	436
44	Western division.....	770,910	75,484	24,181	363	1,668	902	105,473	103,573	27,593
45	Montana.....	43,086	9,040	49	13	13	11	6,648	6,480	1,688
46	Wyoming.....	14,913	1,314	23	1	1	8	1,900	3,147	1,399
47	Colorado.....	83,990	9,142	607	3	42	67	12,352	13,406	4,339
48	New Mexico.....	11,250	681	4,504	1	10	16	906	1,258	436
49	Arizona.....	18,795	732	11,534	11	33	14	1,171	1,117	318
50	Utah.....	53,064	1,222	19	5	15	9	2,045	20,899	3,478
51	Nevada.....	14,706	1,662	121	1	31	14	2,646	2,149	300
52	Idaho.....	17,456	1,791	30	—	6	7	1,917	3,138	643
53	Washington.....	90,006	17,412	81	10	93	65	7,799	9,854	3,514
54	Oregon.....	57,317	6,460	40	9	58	31	4,801	6,068	2,242
55	California.....	369,309	26,028	7,164	309	1,366	670	63,138	36,467	9,253

RECAPITULATION BY

56	The United States.....	9,249,547	980,938	77,853	1,192	5,006	23,256	1,871,509	908,141	242,231
57	North Atlantic division.....	3,888,177	490,229	651	437	1,793	7,235	1,241,116	446,353	119,382
58	South Atlantic division.....	208,525	5,412	207	56	479	12,978	48,003	21,474	7,144
59	North Central division.....	4,060,114	401,660	685	147	709	1,036	433,719	312,153	81,619
60	South Central division.....	321,821	8,153	52,129	189	357	1,105	43,198	24,588	6,493
61	Western division.....	770,910	75,484	24,181	363	1,668	902	105,473	103,573	27,593

TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.

ANGLO-SAXONS—continued.		TEUTONS.						SCANDINAVIANS.			
Wales.	Great Britain (not specified).	Germany.	Austria.	Holland.	Belgium.	Luxemburg.	Switzerland.	Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.	
100,079	951	2,784,804	123,271	81,828	22,630	2,882	104,009	322,065	478,041	132,543	1
51,081	568	898,821	61,549	17,759	5,783	100	24,208	10,084	87,756	15,197	2
216	10	1,104	58	16	21	—	29	311	1,704	696	3
79	4	1,631	96	10	7	—	62	251	1,210	64	4
959	1	877	59	17	12	—	70	35	870	53	5
1,627	113	28,034	1,148	609	205	—	1,052	2,519	18,024	1,512	6
194	12	3,200	177	44	147	—	139	285	3,892	154	7
629	8	28,170	1,187	121	165	—	998	523	10,021	1,474	8
8,108	362	498,002	33,145	8,360	1,342	—	11,587	8,002	28,430	0,238	9
1,009	7	106,181	4,041	7,924	645	—	4,168	1,317	4,169	2,001	10
38,301	50	230,516	21,038	652	3,149	—	0,140	2,238	19,846	2,010	11
1,787	40	81,449	2,154	341	220	—	1,815	660	1,707	623	12
63	10	2,409	49	12	5	—	52	14	240	41	13
701	1	52,436	1,388	122	60	—	800	104	305	130	14
71	2	5,778	130	32	24	—	211	70	128	72	15
800	13	4,301	109	68	22	—	200	102	215	108	16
898	—	7,202	221	22	30	—	610	7	72	44	17
23	—	1,077	15	7	3	—	82	13	51	26	18
7	—	2,502	76	11	11	—	47	23	60	36	19
108	3	3,079	101	29	31	—	178	88	191	61	20
56	11	1,855	60	42	28	—	185	179	529	105	21
34,403	245	1,570,112	39,175	61,309	14,374	—	54,415	283,847	335,871	89,033	22
12,905	80	235,068	5,115	1,514	870	—	11,070	511	2,742	956	23
388	4	34,900	544	1,157	733	—	3,478	285	4,512	715	24
4,138	37	338,382	8,087	6,702	2,601	—	279	30,330	80,514	12,044	25
799	34	135,569	3,039	20,410	2,232	—	54	7,795	27,860	6,385	26
4,297	6	259,819	4,866	0,252	4,507	—	325	65,096	20,157	13,885	27
1,470	16	110,965	5,168	1,796	910	—	670	101,189	99,018	14,193	28
5,801	23	127,240	1,716	7,941	384	—	953	27,078	80,276	15,619	29
1,892	27	126,461	2,060	740	766	—	56	626	5,002	1,333	30
108	12	8,943	800	288	68	—	250	25,773	6,683	2,800	31
685	2	18,188	675	1,428	183	—	571	10,257	7,746	4,809	32
1,182	—	72,618	4,032	1,140	202	—	161	3,632	28,304	14,545	33
2,488	0	40,423	2,384	872	808	—	32	1,786	3,190	3,190	34
1,988	23	114,045	10,410	532	688	—	15	1,807	4,720	1,988	35
380	—	32,620	314	135	97	—	1	120	184	62	36
620	5	5,364	180	47	21	—	5	41	332	92	37
398	11	3,045	202	20	31	—	1	47	294	71	38
21	3	2,284	144	25	14	—	1	54	805	90	39
99	1	14,025	571	70	275	—	2	186	328	232	40
321	2	48,843	8,758	180	210	—	3	1,313	2,800	649	41
19	—	739	56	6	5	—	—	30	138	37	42
130	1	0,225	185	87	29	—	2	608	333	125	43
10,820	69	120,367	9,983	1,887	1,574	—	52	20,267	47,897	25,702	44
719	1	5,609	939	103	64	—	2	1,957	3,771	683	45
533	1	2,037	232	17	19	—	—	345	1,857	680	46
2,082	1	15,151	2,700	192	136	—	3	803	0,000	1,050	47
122	—	1,413	172	46	35	—	2	42	149	54	48
85	—	1,188	105	17	17	—	—	69	108	180	49
2,387	6	2,121	109	254	13	—	—	1,854	5,086	0,023	50
212	—	1,593	185	4	12	—	—	69	314	392	51
770	—	1,039	130	23	41	—	—	741	1,524	1,241	52
1,676	3	15,399	1,110	227	313	—	10	8,334	10,272	2,807	53
374	11	12,476	664	244	201	—	4	2,271	3,774	1,288	54
1,860	40	61,472	3,087	730	663	—	24	3,702	10,923	7,704	55

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

100,079	951	2,784,804	123,271	81,828	22,630	2,882	104,009	322,065	478,041	132,543	50
51,081	568	898,821	61,549	17,759	5,783	100	24,208	10,084	87,756	15,197	57
1,787	40	81,449	2,154	341	220	8	1,815	660	1,707	623	58
34,403	245	1,570,112	39,175	61,309	14,374	2,707	54,415	283,847	335,871	89,033	59
1,988	23	114,045	10,410	532	688	15	0,093	1,807	4,720	1,988	60
10,820	69	120,367	9,983	1,887	1,574	52	17,538	20,267	47,897	25,702	61

THE FOREIGN BORN POPULATION, DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	SLAVS.				GREGO-LATINS.				
		Russia.	Hungary.	Bohemia.	Poland.	France.	Italy.	Spain.	Portugal.	Greece.
1	The United States	182,644	62,435	118,106	147,440	113,174	182,580	6,185	16,996	1,887
2	North Atlantic division	92,896	45,540	12,254	56,694	40,809	118,621	2,404	4,674	694
3	Maine	420	10	3	54	441	253	63	70	5
4	New Hampshire	188	19	3	30	222	312	8	25	2
5	Vermont	153	35	10	59	175	441	33	30	1
6	Massachusetts	7,325	389	581	3,841	3,273	8,066	304	3,051	12
7	Rhode Island	882	19	14	182	460	2,408	17	833	1
8	Connecticut	3,027	1,146	177	1,504	2,048	5,285	45	230	1
9	New York	58,466	15,598	9,129	22,718	20,443	64,141	1,663	284	43
10	New Jersey	5,320	3,417	306	3,615	4,714	12,989	145	20	27
11	Pennsylvania	17,315	24,901	2,031	25,101	9,633	24,662	216	131	81
12	South Atlantic division	5,900	1,153	1,708	2,471	2,509	4,894	621	151	247
13	Delaware	197	114	3	337	183	450	4	1	1
14	Maryland	4,258	267	1,554	1,797	623	1,416	53	27	18
15	District of Columbia	244	41	10	65	385	467	44	0	2
16	Virginia	407	448	73	67	531	1,219	36	47	18
17	West Virginia	126	250	6	69	213	632	3	4	4
18	North Carolina	86	3	11	5	55	28	2	11	1
19	South Carolina	178	13	11	63	138	106	25	7	27
20	Georgia	282	62	35	38	306	159	65	14	49
21	Florida	122	20	6	26	275	408	380	35	26
22	North Central division	69,907	13,850	99,514	84,104	38,615	21,837	706	515	694
23	Ohio	4,576	5,431	11,099	5,937	7,171	3,867	61	86	78
24	Indiana	4,576	436	288	3,114	3,297	468	20	25	18
25	Illinois	8,407	3,126	26,627	28,878	8,540	8,035	152	255	244
26	Michigan	11,880	637	2,311	15,069	5,182	3,088	61	26	10
27	Wisconsin	2,270	486	11,099	17,609	2,000	1,123	23	15	18
28	Minnesota	7,233	1,256	6,555	7,503	1,869	828	36	22	18
29	Iowa	782	213	10,928	7,453	2,327	399	189	7	1
30	Missouri	2,414	582	3,255	1,651	4,175	2,416	78	38	18
31	North Dakota	4,008	102	1,129	237	203	21	14	1	1
32	South Dakota	12,308	321	2,488	276	350	269	7	11	1
33	Nebraska	5,454	449	16,803	2,332	1,256	717	28	14	10
34	Kansas	9,801	721	3,022	394	2,256	616	39	15	9
35	South Central division	2,713	866	3,687	2,458	14,376	12,314	1,314	236	267
36	Kentucky	390	67	58	176	1,168	767	31	10	1
37	Tennessee	463	267	13	182	490	788	17	4	1
38	Alabama	274	150	25	64	692	322	62	8	1
39	Mississippi	120	41	6	74	440	425	61	6	1
40	Louisiana	345	60	14	100	8,437	7,767	889	112	49
41	Texas	977	228	3,215	1,501	2,730	2,707	259	89	18
42	Oklahoma	57	22	250	4	82	11	1	1	1
43	Arkansas	87	35	97	277	428	187	4	7	1
44	Western division	11,228	1,026	943	1,713	16,865	24,914	1,140	10,420	415
45	Montana	719	48	98	93	478	734	0	25	11
46	Wyoming	794	17	31	18	127	250	8	7	1
47	Colorado	1,306	369	212	272	1,328	3,882	50	7	1
48	New Mexico	73	9	8	24	284	355	23	14	1
49	Arizona	53	9	3	13	296	207	21	10	1
50	Utah	290	23	8	20	205	347	12	26	1
51	Nevada	39	6	11	39	220	1,129	97	197	7
52	Idaho	113	9	11	15	178	569	18	20	4
53	Washington	2,118	104	239	209	1,046	1,408	46	110	47
54	Oregon	2,583	73	79	96	842	589	21	115	7
55	California	3,140	369	243	914	11,855	15,495	836	9,859	259

RECAPITULATION BY

56	The United States	182,644	62,435	118,106	147,440	113,174	182,580	6,185	16,996	1,887
57	North Atlantic division	92,896	45,540	12,254	56,694	40,809	118,621	2,404	4,674	694
58	South Atlantic division	5,900	1,153	1,708	2,471	2,509	4,894	621	151	247
59	North Central division	69,907	13,850	99,514	84,104	38,615	21,837	706	515	694
60	South Central division	2,713	866	3,687	2,458	14,376	12,314	1,314	236	267
61	Western division	11,228	1,026	943	1,713	16,865	24,914	1,140	10,420	415

TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890—CONTINUED.

ASIATICS.				ALL OTHERS.									
Asia (not specified).	China.	Japan.	India.	Africa.	Atlantic islands.	Australia.	Europe (not specified).	Pacific islands.	Sandwich Islands.	Turkey.	Born at sea.	Other countries.	
2,200	106,088	2,292	2,143	2,207	9,739	5,984	12,579	2,065	1,304	1,830	5,533	479	1
1,048	6,086	393	918	802	6,381	1,600	6,705	399	186	1,122	1,606	243	2
9	70	4	22	11	17	25	28	10	2	3	60	4	3
14	74	8	17	6	11	13	1	6	2	22	21	4	4
2	30	1	7	11	6	6		3	1	11	22	3	5
319	1,124	66	206	183	4,973	212	166	123	104	310	280	12	6
50	75	8	20	25	547	23	38	33	6	63	28	36	7
33	298	22	48	21	183	86	39	16	13	49	60	6	8
368	3,135	200	340	299	496	683	5,147	112	46	427	585	80	9
50	657	91	100	159	71	112	266	31	0	71	144	21	10
105	1,208	45	140	117	78	440	1,079	66	8	166	396	81	11
120	641	54	120	228	184	139	471	73	22	53	108	25	12
16	38	7	9	14	1	18	8	1	5	7	7	1	13
11	205	18	11	22	43	31	120	20	3	9	86	18	14
60	95	13	35	21	3	12	25	2	5	7	12	1	15
1	57	13	35	16	16	22	68	15	4	10	11	1	16
2	23	3	3	7	6	7	12	12	4	4	17	1	17
6	13	12	11	11	8	9	13	0	3	5	7	1	18
13	23	5	30	30	5	44	44	1	1	1	7	4	19
11	82	1	9	57	19	14	94	1	2	3	9	1	20
11	105	15	36	50	83	20	87	18	8	11	12	1	21
651	2,525	149	613	365	416	1,310	2,074	461	81	323	2,818	157	22
119	211	26	68	60	11	168	350	10	0	77	329	11	23
33	91	25	12	17	2	61	253	15	5	3	172	14	24
162	778	24	121	78	272	326	836	53	25	52	441	84	25
73	140	39	70	37	27	122	110	24	7	10	409	9	26
45	130	9	20	33	19	77	98	27	8	4	354	1	27
57	106	3	71	30	18	111	428	30	3	45	245	53	28
36	79	6	40	24	7	112	230	20	8	12	261	1	29
58	425	6	85	29	14	106	232	23	10	58	205	9	30
3	28	10	6	6	6	19	104	4	24	24	40	1	31
19	202	0	6	6	6	38	123	203	3	2	79	1	32
20	216	8	42	17	17	74	143	18	3	31	67	23	33
27	113	3	59	29	18	66	61	25	3	5	130	1	34
168	1,350	31	160	472	77	254	1,008	123	11	62	323	31	35
17	27	1	25	10	5	27	384	2	13	54	54	2	36
11	54	4	13	34	7	19	158	8	0	23	23	3	37
61	42	3	18	69	3	35	113	7	18	18	18	5	38
3	106	1	13	48	7	7	122	2	21	21	21	1	39
9	334	19	15	82	27	30	270	73	0	15	59	12	40
60	605	3	72	201	33	100	782	20	3	53	111	8	41
2	24	1	3	3	2	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	42
5	77	3	25	25	2	27	130	5	33	33	33	1	43
273	95,477	1,605	332	340	2,681	2,681	461	1,009	1,004	249	628	23	44
5	2,564	7	13	11	4	47	16	19	1	0	20	1	45
8	474	9	9	9	1	15	7	2	3	7	15	1	46
30	1,447	13	29	24	12	101	82	20	2	14	82	1	47
7	369	4	7	5	2	12	5	14	1	1	13	1	48
12	1,199	3	3	10	2	38	4	0	3	0	0	1	49
1	808	5	15	77	8	118	20	78	150	2	53	1	50
1	2,792	3	8	1	21	30	0	12	2	2	11	1	51
2	2,018	2	10	8	8	24	16	16	2	2	18	1	52
14	3,275	377	24	28	17	237	58	114	120	6	79	12	53
30	9,465	29	20	20	10	145	60	190	32	4	45	1	54
164	71,066	1,224	202	139	2,587	1,905	104	622	674	202	277	8	55

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

2,200	106,088	2,292	2,143	2,207	9,739	5,984	12,579	2,065	1,304	1,830	5,533	479	50
1,048	6,086	393	918	802	6,381	1,600	6,705	399	186	1,122	1,606	243	57
120	641	54	120	228	184	139	471	73	22	53	108	25	58
651	2,525	149	613	365	416	1,310	2,074	461	81	323	2,818	157	59
168	1,350	31	160	472	77	254	1,008	123	11	62	323	31	60
273	95,477	1,605	332	340	2,681	2,681	461	1,009	1,004	249	628	23	61

The following brief table shows the general distribution of the foreign born, according to geographical divisions, for all countries represented by more than 50,000 persons:

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	The United States.	GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.				
		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.
Total	9,249,547	3,888,177	208,525	4,060,114	321,821	770,910
Canada and Newfoundland	980,938	490,229	5,412	401,600	8,153	75,486
Mexico	77,853	651	207	685	52,129	24,181
Ireland	1,871,509	1,241,116	48,003	433,719	43,198	105,473
England (a)	909,092	446,921	21,520	312,398	24,611	103,642
Scotland	242,231	119,382	7,144	81,619	6,493	27,593
Wales	100,079	51,081	1,787	34,403	1,988	10,820
Germany	2,784,894	898,321	81,449	1,570,112	114,645	120,367
Austria	123,271	61,549	2,154	39,175	10,410	9,983
Holland	81,828	17,759	341	61,309	532	1,887
Switzerland	104,069	24,208	1,815	54,415	6,093	17,538
Norway	322,605	16,084	660	283,847	1,807	20,267
Sweden	478,041	87,756	1,707	335,871	4,720	47,897
Denmark	132,543	15,197	623	89,633	1,388	23,702
Russia	182,644	92,806	5,900	69,907	2,713	11,222
Hungary	62,436	45,640	1,153	13,850	866	1,600
Bohemia	118,106	12,254	1,708	99,514	3,687	941
Poland	147,440	56,694	2,471	84,104	2,458	1,710
France	113,174	40,809	2,509	38,615	14,376	16,865
Italy	182,580	118,621	4,894	21,837	12,314	24,914
China	106,688	6,686	641	2,525	1,359	95,477
Other foreign countries	127,467	44,423	16,337	30,016	7,881	27,910

a Includes Great Britain, not specified.

As shown by the foregoing table, 490,229, or 49.98 per cent of all the persons born in Canada and Newfoundland, are found in the North Atlantic division, and 401,660, or 40.95 per cent, in the North Central division, while 1,241,116, or 66.32 per cent, of all the persons born in Ireland, are found in the North Atlantic division, and 433,719, or 23.17 per cent in the North Central division. Of the whole number of persons born in England, Scotland, and Wales, respectively, 446,921, or 49.16 per cent; 119,382, or 49.28 per cent, and 51,081, or 51.04 per cent, are found in the North Atlantic division, and 312,398, or 34.36 per cent; 81,619, or 33.70 per cent, and 34,403, or 34.38 per cent, are found in the North Central division. Of the whole number of persons born in Germany 1,570,112, or 56.38 per cent, are found in the North Central division, and 898,321, or 32.26 per cent, in the North Atlantic division. Of the whole number of persons born in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, respectively, 283,847, or 87.97 per cent; 335,871, or 70.26 per cent, and 89,633, or 67.62 per cent, are found in the North Central division. Of the whole number of persons born in Russia 92,896, or 50.86 per cent, are found in the North Atlantic division, and 69,907, or 38.27 per cent, in the North Central division, while of the whole number of persons born in Bohemia 99,514, or 84.26 per cent, are found in the North Central division only. Of the whole number of persons born in Italy 118,621, or 64.97 per cent, are found in the North Atlantic division. Persons born in China are largely found in the Western division, the number so returned being 95,477, or 89.49 per cent of the whole number born in that country.

The table on the following pages shows the distribution of the foreign born by country of birth in detail, for cities having a population of 25,000 or more in 1890.

THE FOREIGN BORN POPULATION, DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY

CITIES.		Total foreign born.	NORTH AMERICANS.		SOUTH AMERICANS.				IRISH.		ANGLO-SAXONS.	
			Canada and Newfoundland.	Mexico.	Central America.	South America.	Cuba and West Indies.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.		
1	New York, N. Y.	639,943	8,398	155	134	471	2,202	190,418	35,907	11,242		
2	Chicago, Ill.	450,606	24,297	64	17	78	167	70,028	28,337	9,217		
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	289,480	2,584	49	33	101	853	110,935	38,920	5,772		
4	Brooklyn, N. Y.	261,700	5,897	63	49	250	1,237	84,738	26,493	7,417		
5	St. Louis, Mo.	114,876	2,008	62	14	43	82	24,270	6,507	1,378		
6	Boston, Mass.	168,172	38,204	42	8	83	390	71,441	13,454	4,490		
7	Baltimore, Md.	69,003	521	11	15	74	198	13,389	3,098	666		
8	San Francisco, Cal.	126,811	4,371	1,462	143	356	352	30,718	9,828	3,151		
9	Cincinnati, Ohio	71,408	945	15	11	9	26	12,323	2,050	621		
10	Cleveland, Ohio	97,095	5,157	8	2	57	18	13,512	10,950	2,090		
11	Buffalo, N. Y.	89,485	10,610	10	1	10	35	11,601	7,098	1,605		
12	New Orleans, La.	34,369	346	298	86	57	528	7,923	1,590	2,570		
13	Pittsburg, Pa.	73,280	630	6		12	13	21,106	10,143	2,137		
14	Washington, D. C.	18,770	655	24	10	34	102	7,224	2,126	578		
15	Detroit, Mich.	81,708	18,791	9	1	16	51	7,447	7,168	2,459		
16	Milwaukee, Wis.	79,570	1,249	7	2	10	9	3,436	2,409	686		
17	Newark, N. J.	55,571	520	4	4	13	54	13,234	5,625	1,570		
18	Minneapolis, Minn.	60,558	7,773	10	3	9	12	3,750	2,487	950		
19	Jersey city, N. J.	53,358	922	6	4	39	102	22,159	5,442	1,849		
20	Louisville, Ky.	23,510	390	10	3	4	8	5,263	987	218		
21	Omaha, Neb.	35,039	1,952	4	1	6	9	4,067	2,433	892		
22	Rochester, N. Y.	39,775	5,818	4	1	4	4	0,484	5,002	715		
23	St. Paul, Minn.	53,177	4,828	8		15	15	6,040	2,565	840		
24	Kansas city, Mo.	20,858	1,584	15	1	8	18	4,626	2,405	611		
25	Providence, R. I.	40,364	4,487	6	7	14	54	19,040	8,143	1,742		
26	Denver, Colo.	25,464	2,672	38	1	14	26	4,216	3,338	1,119		
27	Indianapolis, Ind.	14,487	473	7	2	3	6	3,547	982	344		
28	Allegheny, Pa.	26,135	322	4	1	5	5	5,537	2,265	1,265		
29	Albany, N. Y.	22,293	911	3		1	14	0,812	1,698	485		
30	Columbus, Ohio	12,488	338	3	2	7	4	2,528	1,186	177		

CITIES.	SLAVS.				GREEK-LATINS.					
	Russia.	Hungary.	Bohemia.	Poland.	France.	Italy.	Spain.	Portugal.	Greece.	
1	New York, N. Y.	48,790	12,222	8,099	6,769	10,535	39,951	887	76	203
2	Chicago, Ill.	7,683	1,818	25,105	24,080	2,502	6,985	129	37	245
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	7,879	1,354	189	2,189	2,550	6,799	139	39	51
4	Brooklyn, N. Y.	3,397	603	143	1,887	2,402	9,563	626	93	38
5	St. Louis, Mo.	1,538	253	2,301	875	1,717	1,295	46	21	8
6	Boston, Mass.	4,305	188	104	954	875	4,718	149	891	29
7	Baltimore, Md.	4,657	109	1,368	935	424	824	40	10	11
8	San Francisco, Cal.	1,064	167	82	501	4,063	5,212	220	418	113
9	Cincinnati, Ohio	978	720	28	227	890	738	16	4	19
10	Cleveland, Ohio	1,482	3,210	10,287	2,818	423	635	10	5	12
11	Buffalo, N. Y.	610	80	15	8,879	975	1,832	23	20	6
12	New Orleans, La.	146	25	9	36	5,710	3,622	603	60	32
13	Pittsburg, Pa.	2,270	791	95	2,760	690	1,899	10	5	12
14	Washington, D. C.	244	41	10	65	385	407	44	9	8
15	Detroit, Mich.	669	112	513	5,351	804	338	13	5	4
16	Milwaukee, Wis.	548	197	1,460	9,222	200	137	5	2	17
17	Newark, N. J.	1,205	430	69	463	580	2,921	9	2	2
18	Minneapolis, Minn.	994	259	393	381	232	140	6	3	8
19	Jersey city, N. J.	576	78	11	1,206	648	1,495	49	2	7
20	Louisville, Ky.	274	13	7	126	442	264	21	3	1
21	Omaha, Neb.	513	136	2,675	526	244	530	10	4	5
22	Rochester, N. Y.	1,085	38	6	438	364	516	9		2
23	St. Paul, Minn.	654	410	1,279	1,015	355	317	6	1	5
24	Kansas city, Mo.	543	141	90	184	301	611	13	2	3
25	Providence, R. I.	617	13	10	97	159	1,519	5	489	6
26	Denver, Colo.	477	108	63	52	414	608	17	8	24
27	Indianapolis, Ind.	140	56	9	62	223	112	2		3
28	Allegheny, Pa.	65	312	560	90	425	136	3	1	6
29	Albany, N. Y.	479	26	6	177	122	300	5		2
30	Columbus, Ohio	66	14	6	17	130	121	1		

OF BIRTH, FOR CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 25,000 OR MORE: 1890.

ANGLO-SAXONS—continued.		TEUTONS.							SCANDINAVIANS.			
Wales.	Great Britain (not specified).	Germany.	Austria.	Holland.	Belgium.	Luxemburg.	Switzerland.	Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.		
965	192	210,723	27,193	1,384	626	20	4,953	1,575	7,089	1,495	1	
1,613	17	161,039	6,043	5,420	801	102	2,262	21,835	43,632	7,087	2	
935	25	74,971	2,003	200	365	4	1,710	1,500	1,026	704	3	
510	92	94,798	1,493	627	193	15	1,402	4,873	9,325	1,839	4	
262	22	66,000	1,586	355	175	32	2,209	134	876	285	5	
305	18	10,362	391	363	128	6	424	861	3,413	353	6	
88	17	40,709	1,221	73	34	4	196	139	213	81	7	
357	34	26,422	1,263	207	225	7	1,696	1,396	3,594	1,785	8	
328	1	49,415	380	360	22	1	587	9	99	41	9	
1,318	4	39,893	2,533	686	35	4	903	129	464	251	10	
99	18	42,660	1,036	257	26	8	501	132	515	128	11	
25	17	11,338	208	59	85	—	328	63	163	115	12	
2,618	5	25,303	1,166	122	85	1	460	81	656	37	13	
71	2	5,778	130	32	24	—	211	70	128	72	14	
84	1	35,481	658	327	411	8	402	77	196	162	15	
342	—	54,776	928	705	23	21	584	1,821	320	341	16	
46	—	26,520	941	69	22	1	439	39	211	106	17	
240	—	7,719	571	100	41	18	443	12,624	10,398	1,642	18	
179	—	16,086	345	205	92	3	483	316	558	195	19	
56	—	14,094	91	37	23	—	581	95	66	44	20	
141	—	8,270	834	125	23	8	208	624	6,255	4,242	21	
67	3	17,330	91	967	20	1	464	78	129	46	22	
64	—	16,250	734	155	71	23	581	3,531	11,787	1,445	23	
120	—	6,100	282	56	104	—	334	119	1,956	294	24	
57	—	1,627	114	21	19	—	55	163	1,339	65	25	
384	—	5,373	311	65	31	1	352	297	3,622	470	26	
29	—	7,893	66	30	9	—	185	9	80	130	27	
829	—	13,283	390	14	12	—	415	21	103	11	28	
40	—	7,605	67	324	14	1	49	3	55	18	29	
697	—	6,882	64	20	5	—	105	12	32	14	30	

ASIATICS.				ALL OTHERS.									
Asia (not specified).	China.	Japan.	India.	Africa.	Atlantic Islands.	Australia.	Europe (not specified).	Pacific Islands.	Sandwich Islands.	Turkey.	Born at sea.	Other countries.	
192	2,048	85	120	154	177	342	3,664	41	8	266	135	7	1
117	584	7	70	33	10	208	628	33	13	25	161	31	2
78	785	19	63	69	42	125	523	18	2	93	113	35	3
16	600	79	65	60	189	118	377	32	7	37	60	38	4
23	177	1	21	16	3	42	101	11	4	48	81	—	5
29	497	10	55	48	182	78	52	26	27	57	70	2	6
14	190	4	7	16	31	19	65	12	—	8	52	17	7
70	24,613	621	61	52	67	923	43	202	173	41	67	1	8
12	24	—	9	5	—	39	79	3	—	14	50	1	9
30	38	4	8	4	2	39	26	4	—	25	20	—	10
14	49	8	12	23	8	18	394	2	2	7	45	—	11
4	152	—	9	23	13	21	178	22	1	7	39	10	12
9	96	4	6	10	2	42	48	2	—	30	25	—	13
11	95	18	11	21	3	12	25	2	5	7	12	1	14
31	10	4	10	5	4	16	13	2	1	3	45	1	15
—	18	—	3	1	3	12	25	1	—	—	50	—	16
1	137	1	12	8	7	14	153	3	4	1	25	8	17
10	22	—	8	9	7	24	287	2	2	32	35	1	18
14	140	1	11	8	11	16	60	0	—	25	13	—	19
—	9	—	7	3	4	18	288	—	—	7	19	2	20
7	91	2	5	3	2	14	22	5	—	13	13	—	21
2	11	—	7	4	17	7	4	1	1	—	29	3	22
11	37	2	15	6	2	22	56	12	1	6	18	6	23
23	197	2	10	3	8	14	31	—	4	3	28	2	24
32	49	1	17	14	225	10	26	27	3	55	17	14	25
18	1,002	10	6	9	7	32	22	5	—	8	24	—	26
11	12	—	4	2	—	9	29	1	1	—	6	—	27
2	19	—	—	—	—	9	3	3	—	4	12	—	28
6	17	1	3	—	—	10	13	4	—	6	13	—	29
1	12	2	1	4	3	8	15	2	4	2	3	—	30

THE FOREIGN BORN POPULATION, DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY

	CITIES.	Total foreign born.	NORTH AMERICANS.	SOUTH AMERICANS.				IRISH.	ANGLO-SAXONS.	
			Canada and Newfound- land.	Mexico.	Central America.	South America.	Cuba and West Indies.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.
1	Syracuse, N. Y.	22,342	2,222	1	4	5	10	6,314	2,560	300
2	Worcester, Mass.	20,703	5,567	8	7	5	30	11,422	2,302	517
3	Toledo, Ohio	22,189	1,845	3	2	1	4	2,878	1,487	213
4	Richmond, Va.	8,473	92	3	2	14	4	805	606	172
5	New Haven, Conn.	22,994	931	2		15	54	10,574	1,658	620
6	Paterson, N. J.	31,162	271	8	1	10	22	7,719	6,548	2,951
7	Lowell, Mass.	34,601	15,742	2	2	1	4	12,671	4,044	1,076
8	Nashville, Tenn.	3,704	115	4	2	2	6	1,269	396	150
9	Scranton, Pa.	25,573	184	3	1	5	6	8,343	3,065	576
10	Fall River, Mass.	37,734	15,154	1		3	19	9,130	11,002	939
11	Cambridge, Mass.	23,851	7,497	2	1	4	70	10,205	2,324	751
12	Atlanta, Ga.	1,871	112			6	0	413	237	57
13	Memphis, Tenn.	5,400	149	7		3	9	1,737	488	125
14	Wilmington, Del.	9,000	158	2		4	17	4,253	1,077	311
15	Dayton, Ohio	9,587	244	1		2	1	1,305	484	102
16	Troy, N. Y.	17,265	1,471	2	2	15	12	9,412	2,128	510
17	Grand Rapids, Mich.	19,404	2,968	4	1	3	4	1,227	1,012	273
18	Reading, Pa.	4,732	25			3		493	350	65
19	Camden, N. J.	7,733	178	2	1	10	54	1,078	1,747	332
20	Trenton, N. J.	14,048	118			7	16	3,635	3,882	427
21	Lynn, Mass.	13,965	5,869	2	2	4	23	5,455	1,265	376
22	Lincoln, Neb.	6,462	553	12		1	2	852	708	145
23	Charleston, S. C.	3,133	30				20	994	224	67
24	Hartford, Conn.	14,466	816	1	1	1	16	7,013	1,300	499
25	St. Joseph, Mo.	7,073	350	5			11	1,215	652	123
26	Evansville, Ind.	7,148	79		1	1	1	388	552	84
27	Los Angeles, Cal.	12,752	1,382	493	8	40	40	1,322	1,817	316
28	Des Moines, Iowa	7,915	486	3	9	2	26	1,206	1,030	258
29	Bridgeport, Conn.	14,189	886	2		6	7	5,985	1,916	974
30	Oakland, Cal.	14,537	1,274	117	21	41	31	3,241	1,963	591

	CITIES.	SLAVS.				GRECO-LATINS.				
		Russia.	Hungary.	Bohemia.	Poland.	France.	Italy.	Spain.	Portugal.	Greece.
1	Syracuse, N. Y.	774	36	1	280	192	356	2	5	
2	Worcester, Mass.	561	7	11	105	73	196	3	18	2
3	Toledo, Ohio	97	285	35	1,971	286	63	3	9	
4	Richmond, Va.	125	4	4	2	63	217	13	0	
5	New Haven, Conn.	1,160	16	11	81	131	1,876	12	12	1
6	Paterson, N. J.	947	19	4	82	654	845	10		1
7	Lowell, Mass.	107	3	1	5	89	18	1	101	2
8	Nashville, Tenn.	128	125		69	83	77	2		
9	Scranton, Pa.	488	655	11	600	103	367	1		
10	Fall River, Mass.	206			39	35	48	2	517	3
11	Cambridge, Mass.	58	3	6	16	84	115	38	456	1
12	Atlanta, Ga.	126	17	2	2	59	43	5		7
13	Memphis, Tenn.	104	40		46	166	421	3	3	4
14	Wilmington, Del.	116	20	3	331	100	351	1		
15	Dayton, Ohio	61	13	25	25	108	23	2		
16	Troy, N. Y.	283	15	6	301	101	137	3		5
17	Grand Rapids, Mich.	114	23	22	877	50	50	1	1	2
18	Reading, Pa.	80	57	6	133	65	54	1		
19	Camden, N. J.	41	3		222	110	60	7	2	1
20	Trenton, N. J.	214	537	1	216	59	511	1		1
21	Lynn, Mass.	19	8		20	56	71	3	2	1
22	Lincoln, Neb.	355	13	250	34	66	41	1		1
23	Charleston, S. C.	83	2		32	57	60	24	4	36
24	Hartford, Conn.	492	7	6	19	81	350		0	
25	St. Joseph, Mo.	129	4	98	305	93	90	2		
26	Evansville, Ind.	42	5		16	92	47	1		10
27	Los Angeles, Cal.	73	19	17	104	724	447	79	10	6
28	Des Moines, Iowa	138	4	39	263	45	41			
29	Bridgeport, Conn.	104	400	68	63	106	189	2	4	3
30	Oakland, Cal.	57	27	4	29	363	232	24	884	6

OF BIRTH, FOR CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 25,000 OR MORE: 1890—CONTINUED.

ANGLO-SAXONS—continued.		TEUTONS.						SCANDINAVIANS.		
Wales.	Great Britain (not specified).	Germany.	Austria.	Holland.	Belgium.	Luxemburg.	Switzerland.	Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.
49	1	8,412	130	9	25	—	202	241	83	62
42	—	680	21	4	7	—	12	104	4,558	64
57	—	11,062	88	50	47	5	570	40	62	93
12	—	1,181	10	9	2	—	7	15	20	14
38	—	4,427	87	28	47	—	110	56	777	140
58	—	5,640	98	1,449	287	—	862	13	133	25
41	1	163	4	0	16	—	2	46	391	10
12	—	1,090	35	4	2	5	106	8	28	7
4,890	2	5,687	951	2	1	—	120	8	53	0
108	1	156	16	2	2	—	6	10	41	44
57	4	870	22	18	15	—	58	226	746	61
12	—	616	51	4	10	—	34	1	27	8
16	3	1,620	47	16	6	—	103	10	144	33
45	14	1,911	33	6	4	—	38	6	203	31
18	—	6,980	31	6	1	—	86	3	32	8
66	1	2,107	112	21	29	—	63	134	109	37
18	—	3,140	123	276	40	3	52	128	791	149
20	—	3,171	110	1	4	—	35	—	13	3
19	—	2,629	38	5	4	—	51	123	100	23
48	—	3,074	80	23	—	—	37	7	83	43
22	—	243	8	9	5	—	23	60	360	15
25	—	2,151	64	40	—	1	20	67	677	265
4	—	1,367	45	—	3	—	5	18	22	15
27	—	2,140	104	8	14	—	42	16	515	272
20	—	3,208	54	15	10	6	307	34	208	92
4	—	5,639	21	23	1	—	80	1	14	6
65	—	2,767	162	32	54	1	234	64	368	136
98	1	1,542	50	65	4	—	59	301	1,952	227
25	—	2,487	431	4	16	—	104	64	607	199
96	—	2,301	155	19	12	—	210	242	648	413

ASIATICS.				ALL OTHERS.									
Asia (not specified).	China.	Japan.	India.	Africa.	Atlantic Islands.	Australia.	Europe (not specified).	Pacific Islands.	Sandwich Islands.	Turkey.	Bornabson.	Other countries.	
3	16	2	1	2	—	8	11	1	—	—	15	1	1
192	32	2	0	3	5	2	7	1	23	70	2	—	2
—	8	—	3	—	—	6	6	2	—	15	10	—	3
1	20	—	3	2	1	3	17	7	—	2	5	—	4
6	61	11	3	2	7	12	4	2	4	10	4	2	5
5	62	—	1	7	—	8	1	2	—	4	6	—	6
1	30	—	7	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	7
1	15	—	—	6	3	0	27	—	—	2	6	1	8
2	5	1	1	—	1	4	11	—	—	5	12	—	9
1	84	—	7	2	188	4	4	3	3	1	5	—	10
2	36	3	5	11	44	3	1	3	10	12	11	—	11
3	18	—	2	3	1	—	61	1	1	2	1	—	12
2	19	—	3	3	—	—	4	1	1	2	6	—	13
3	34	—	—	9	1	0	7	—	—	2	4	—	14
—	9	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	6	—	15
7	—	—	5	1	6	18	12	—	—	7	6	1	16
—	—	—	2	—	1	2	10	1	—	3	8	1	17
2	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	18
3	55	—	5	5	—	2	7	—	—	—	6	1	19
4	33	1	—	68	4	7	—	—	—	2	8	—	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	15	—	—	—	6	3	5	3	—	—	13	—	21
—	34	—	3	—	2	2	17	1	—	1	4	—	22
2	16	—	2	2	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	23
1	50	—	5	2	11	5	18	—	—	10	0	—	24
2	11	—	—	1	—	4	0	1	—	2	6	—	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	3	13	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	1	5	2	26
3	1,831	40	7	2	1	43	1	11	12	3	16	2	27
1	8	—	1	5	—	15	42	2	—	—	6	—	28
3	25	—	5	2	—	6	—	—	1	1	4	—	29
0	1,100	65	9	15	74	60	6	28	132	4	8	—	30

THE FOREIGN BORN POPULATION, DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY

	CITIES.	Total foreign born.	NORTH AMERICANS.	SOUTH AMERICANS.				IRISH.	ANGLO-SAXONS.	
			Canada and Newfound- land.	Mexico.	Central America.	South America.	Cuba and West Indies.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.
1	Portland, Ore.	17,323	1,238	14	4	24	13	1,038	1,348	117
2	Saginaw, Mich.	15,634	6,821	3		6	12	929	865	306
3	Salt Lake, Utah	13,336	364	4	2	4	6	605	5,983	1,006
4	Lawrence, Mass.	20,518	4,459	3	1	2	4	7,097	4,985	1,007
5	Springfield, Mass.	10,915	2,735	1		4	13	5,158	1,030	471
6	Manchester, N. H.	20,091	12,301	2	2		1	4,338	848	671
7	Utica, N. Y.	11,769	461	2			1	3,010	1,451	314
8	Hoboken, N. J.	17,364	191	8	1	17	36	3,862	915	277
9	Savannah, Ga.	3,408	110	1		4	47	1,269	353	60
10	Seattle, Wash.	13,656	2,714	18	2	19	11	1,133	1,716	60
11	Peoria, Ill.	8,254	276	6	1	4	8	1,771	636	154
12	New Bedford, Mass.	14,420	4,121	3	3	14	225	2,982	3,567	406
13	Erie, Pa.	10,396	682	2	3	8	7	1,745	831	107
14	Somerville, Mass.	10,888	4,163	6	4	3	26	4,257	901	407
15	Harrisburg, Pa.	2,517	34	1			2	584	217	14
16	Kansas city, Kan.	5,723	477	4	2	4	8	1,330	729	106
17	Dallas, Tex.	3,978	232	93	2	5	7	635	527	107
18	Sioux city, Iowa	9,092	918	2		3		975	679	106
19	Elizabeth, N. J.	11,139	144	2	2	6	18	4,292	1,154	404
20	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	10,194	83	3		1	3	2,179	1,570	207
21	San Antonio, Tex.	9,063	173	2,671	6	16	31	540	855	112
22	Covington, Ky.	6,664	124					1,223	429	60
23	Portland, Me.	7,826	2,923	3		4	23	3,140	541	107
24	Tacoma, Wash.	12,308	2,066	11	3	16	11	1,052	1,206	400
25	Holyoke, Mass.	17,068	7,046			4		5,993	1,166	202
26	Fort Wayne, Ind.	6,862	168	4			3	647	268	20
27	Binghamton, N. Y.	4,756	277				4	2,694	463	104
28	Norfolk, Va.	1,127	66				12	314	144	20
29	Wheeling, W. Va.	6,339	60	1		1	1	1,216	657	121
30	Augusta, Ga.	1,208	30				6	556	76	20

	CITIES.	SLAVS.				GREECO-LATINS.				
		Russia.	Hungary.	Bohemia.	Poland.	France.	Italy.	Spain.	Portugal.	Greece.
1	Portland, Ore.	359	28	32	52	305	267	2	3	11
2	Saginaw, Mich.	42	28	168	290	61	85		1	1
3	Salt Lake, Utah	35	17	1	14	89	62	8	1	1
4	Lawrence, Mass.	69	8			58	46	2	26	1
5	Springfield, Mass.	148	4	19	6	47	219	3	1	4
6	Manchester, N. H.	56								
7	Utica, N. Y.	307	10	1	3	44	9	2	1	
8	Hoboken, N. J.	54	14	4	58	171	325			1
9	Savannah, Ga.	64	16	10	20	161	790		1	1
10	Seattle, Wash.	181	23	16	49	48	209	32	7	17
11	Peoria, Ill.	62	48	28	52	150	49	2		1
12	New Bedford, Mass.	63		89	2	34	26	16	180	
13	Erie, Pa.	73	110	10	504	107	193	2	46	
14	Somerville, Mass.	15	2	20	6	61	148	5	142	
15	Harrisburg, Pa.	85	27	1		24	118			
16	Kansas city, Kan.	66	13	10	43	59	7	1		
17	Dallas, Tex.	150	36	5	34	171	161	13	1	13
18	Sioux city, Iowa	31	12	68	7	41	30	1		
19	Elizabeth, N. J.	268	100	2	30	135	135	3		4
20	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	149	138	20	303	36	23	2	1	
21	San Antonio, Tex.	70	16	23	68	334	245	16	1	2
22	Covington, Ky.	16	1	13	1	94	35	1	1	
23	Portland, Me.	170	4		17	21	31	7	32	
24	Tacoma, Wash.	145	18	34	19	142	124	5	15	1
25	Holyoke, Mass.	31	15	12	75	30	81	4	1	
26	Fort Wayne, Ind.	35	1	3	4	200	19	1		
27	Binghamton, N. Y.	38	67	19	17	23	27	3		
28	Norfolk, Va.	27	1		5	13	102	4	5	14
29	Wheeling, W. Va.	20	19	2	27	65	57	1		4
30	Augusta, Ga.	38	12		5	38	3			4

OF BIRTH, FOR CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 25,000 OR MORE: 1890—CONTINUED.

ANGLO-SAXONS—continued.		TEUTONS.						SCANDINAVIANS.		
Wales.	Great Britain (not specified).	Germany.	Austria.	Holland.	Belgium.	Luxemburg.	Switzerland.	Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.
48	4	3,652	203	50	95	—	403	704	1,812	303
16	1	5,603	85	21	6	—	55	32	60	42
583	4	954	32	68	5	—	281	418	1,328	1,041
38	—	1,830	23	2	2	—	6	11	75	1
7	—	597	32	10	15	—	45	7	289	11
11	—	892	67	—	3	—	12	12	676	3
1,314	—	4,002	45	19	2	—	192	2	7	61
17	—	9,940	180	58	49	1	184	154	185	109
9	—	1,084	25	16	4	—	12	22	86	12
155	—	2,105	123	17	60	8	123	1,353	1,626	467
10	—	4,184	63	8	20	—	196	10	427	32
20	1	560	32	2	7	—	6	29	95	16
41	—	5,436	32	5	3	—	78	14	251	63
9	—	268	11	7	—	—	10	35	174	41
68	—	1,107	15	1	—	1	16	3	8	3
41	—	1,501	99	20	28	—	66	41	687	174
22	—	1,300	56	10	16	1	140	57	97	37
25	—	1,505	47	60	4	2	54	1,758	2,527	461
31	1	3,770	98	8	11	—	135	99	80	65
1,022	2	2,003	244	7	6	—	94	11	131	9
12	—	3,284	139	5	67	—	196	15	88	29
57	—	4,517	12	36	3	—	25	—	—	4
10	—	132	14	6	3	—	8	131	175	108
94	—	2,119	150	51	15	—	179	1,702	1,083	541
22	13	1,417	33	—	2	—	0	5	35	52
14	—	5,102	15	14	8	4	115	—	23	16
18	—	888	10	2	1	—	43	2	44	7
7	10	298	17	3	—	—	4	11	8	8
31	—	3,854	116	1	11	—	55	2	8	15
2	—	347	3	—	1	—	10	—	8	2

ASIATICS.				ALL OTHERS.									
Asia (not specified).	China.	Japan.	India.	Africa.	Atlantic Islands.	Australia.	Europe (not specified).	Pacific Islands.	Sandwich Islands.	Turkey.	Born at sea.	Other countries.	
17	4,438	20	4	9	1	45	21	24	5	2	0	—	1
1	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	2
1	218	—	9	8	1	33	12	20	74	—	13	—	3
9	21	—	4	2	55	3	—	—	—	—	8	—	4
1	18	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	—	—	6	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	6
1	16	—	2	1	1	4	1	—	—	—	10	—	7
—	6	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	8
8	26	—	—	11	1	3	1	—	—	—	3	—	9
4	17	—	1	10	3	4	3	—	—	—	9	—	10
—	367	134	4	5	1	31	15	23	10	2	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	2	—	1	5	—	11
22	—	—	1	14	1,787	19	2	42	7	—	11	—	12
22	6	1	3	4	1	2	8	—	—	—	3	—	13
1	10	—	2	1	12	3	1	—	2	7	1	—	14
—	21	—	—	1	—	7	13	—	5	—	3	—	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	21	—	4	2	1	4	10	—	—	—	7	—	16
61	—	—	1	2	3	1	35	—	—	1	4	—	17
14	—	—	2	—	8	0	4	—	—	—	2	—	18
2	7	—	4	8	1	4	—	2	—	—	5	—	19
1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	6	—	20
10	47	—	15	2	—	15	2	3	—	1	4	—	21
—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	22
1	22	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	23
2	12	57	5	2	1	38	4	14	13	—	7	—	24
—	21	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	11	1	2	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	11	—	26
—	11	—	2	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	8	—	27
—	7	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	28
—	7	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	29
24	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	30

THE FOREIGN BORN POPULATION, DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY

CITIES.	Total foreign born.	NORTH AMERICANS. Canada and Newfoundland.	SOUTH AMERICANS.				IRISH. Ireland.	ANGLO-SAXONS.	
			Mexico.	Central America.	South America.	Cuba and West Indies.		England.	Scotland.
1 Youngstown, Ohio.....	10,536	237			4		2,591	2,451	616
2 Duluth, Minn.....	10,222	3,728	1		1	1	767	779	589
3 Yonkers, N. Y.....	10,935	147	3			16	5,659	1,420	524
4 Lancaster, Pa.....	3,738	24		6	2	3	284	140	24
5 Springfield, Ohio.....	3,735	130	8			2	1,380	353	111
6 Quincy, Ill.....	6,132	87		2		2	551	210	51
7 Mobile, Ala.....	2,166	73	7		2	42	806	205	91
8 Topeka, Kan.....	3,453	246	4		8	2	416	687	186
9 Elmira, N. Y.....	5,318	220	1			8	2,319	467	118
10 Salem, Mass.....	9,124	3,070	1	1	7	6	4,105	415	121
11 Long Island city, N. Y.....	11,188	202	1	1	2	9	3,402	1,059	317
12 Altoona, Pa.....	3,113	28					792	214	34
13 Dubuque, Iowa.....	7,710	179	1		3		1,421	516	108
14 Terre Haute, Ind.....	3,507	93	2		1		909	269	70
15 Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1,295	100		1	4	2	253	193	63
16 Galveston, Tex.....	5,870	106	109	4	8	59	965	787	136
17 Waterbury, Conn.....	2,578	1,362			1	3	5,462	692	317
18 Chelsea, Mass.....	7,934	2,494		2	6	26	2,614	1,549	278
19 Bay city, Mich.....	10,945	3,615			1	4	566	550	226
20 Pawtucket, R. I.....	2,369	1,617	1		2	1	3,859	2,689	712
21 Akron, Ohio.....	5,003	347			1	3	613	1,016	183
22 Houston, Tex.....	3,115	82	40		3	16	471	391	60
23 Haverhill, Mass.....	6,027	3,194	1	1		5	1,707	437	104
24 Brockton, Mass.....	6,274	1,680			1	3	2,426	615	111
25 Williamsport, Pa.....	2,806	187				1	637	292	77
26 Davenport, Iowa.....	8,378	161		1	1	4	1,010	288	75
27 Sacramento, Cal.....	7,074	479	66	4	48	19	1,554	771	161
28 Canton, Ohio.....	4,224	88			1	1	236	442	71
29 Birmingham, Ala.....	1,652	70	3		1	5	246	258	54
30 Little Rock, Ark.....	2,122	132	1		1	2	217	205	41
31 Auburn, N. Y.....	5,659	478			1	10	2,644	1,658	279
32 Taunton, Mass.....	7,353	1,946	1		5	84	3,279	1,164	358
33 Allentown, Pa.....	2,646	5			1		485	78	32
34 Lacrosse, Wis.....	8,269	363				2	324	233	56

CITIES.	SLAVS.				GREEK-LATINS.				
	Russia.	Hungary.	Bohemia.	Poland.	France.	Italy.	Spain.	Portugal.	Greece.
1 Youngstown, Ohio.....	48	309	6	41	29	331	1		15
2 Duluth, Minn.....	734	10	22	768	58	212			
3 Yonkers, N. Y.....	81	440	4	116	113	132	2		
4 Lancaster, Pa.....	111	3		2	35	18	1		
5 Springfield, Ohio.....	22	24		8	21	18	1		
6 Quincy, Ill.....		1	3	9	37	36	1		1
7 Mobile, Ala.....	17	5		5	118	40	34	5	2
8 Topeka, Kan.....	121	14	9	17	46	0			1
9 Elmira, N. Y.....	108	10	6	405	56	74	1		5
10 Salem, Mass.....	83	4		39	32	38	1	2	1
11 Long Island city, N. Y.....	121	36	173	68	146	240	8	4	
12 Altoona, Pa.....	90	3	1	10	24	184	1		
13 Dubuque, Iowa.....	70	2	73	9	102	18	1		
14 Terre Haute, Ind.....	9	1	4	2	43	14	1		
15 Chattanooga, Tenn.....	65	25	1	1	28	15	1		2
16 Galveston, Tex.....	89	18	3	11	312	225	23	32	65
17 Waterbury, Conn.....	123	7	10	102	90	308	1		
18 Chelsea, Mass.....	73			9	53	85	6	35	2
19 Bay city, Mich.....	194	27	25	1,852	1,601	8		2	
20 Pawtucket, R. I.....	1				23	62		2	
21 Akron, Ohio.....	22	34	7	5	171	67	1		6
22 Houston, Tex.....	28	16	1	16	112	107	3		8
23 Haverhill, Mass.....	88			11	114	117		3	
24 Brockton, Mass.....	31	11		28	6	40	4	5	
25 Williamsport, Pa.....	11			3	54	40			
26 Davenport, Iowa.....	26	6	30		52	15			
27 Sacramento, Cal.....	43	7	2	14	135	106	10	126	3
28 Canton, Ohio.....	50	2	32	12	254	87	2		
29 Birmingham, Ala.....	114	30	4	14	73	71	2		41
30 Little Rock, Ark.....	17	7	9	28	40	44			1
31 Auburn, N. Y.....	3	29		42	37	71	4		2
32 Taunton, Mass.....	13	1			12	6		130	
33 Allentown, Pa.....	32	153	9	5	35	12			
34 Lacrosse, Wis.....	27	5	388	112	34	10	1		

OF BIRTH, FOR CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 25,000 OR MORE: 1890—CONTINUED.

ANGLO-SAXONS—continued.		TEUTONS.							SCANDINAVIANS.			
Wales.	Great Britain (not specified).	Germany.	Austria.	Holland.	Belgium.	Luxemburg.	Switzerland.	Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.		
1,569	1	1,709	59		3		119	6	231	31		
23		1,657	65	8	6		28	2,389	4,102	301		
60		1,495	374	23	12	1	89	32	113	31		
11		2,990	4	2	1		41		7			
15		1,517	13	3			58		5	5		
13		4,984	9	13			65	14	19	9		
1		494	30	3	1		30	21	44	13		
70		838	29	14	6		29	38	607	32		
52		1,329	15	6	3	1	28	1	68	10		
11		60	13	1	2		11	10	122	21		
11	7	4,155	122	24	10		73	91	210	67		
24		1,609	20				13	4	46	5		
16		4,286	159	53	14	92	490	18	53	11		
19		1,875	39	36	3		50	6	16	3		
47		393	14	1	1		29	3	23	2		
15		2,334	131	14	14		52	108	169	58		
32		887	22		16		45	6	123	12		
21		352	12	12	4		11	43	236	64		
3		1,999	8	48	32		18	22	123	3		
15	4	299			8		3	4	147			
226		2,743	112	1	4		173	51	112	62		
3		1,448	53	2			37	15	37	24		
5	23	70	5				2	12	16	16		
13		48	1		2		1	10	1,282	18		
11		1,530	2		2		20		116	2		
10		6,154	46	14	9		80	28	279	88		
18		1,583	54	18	3	1	220	58	159	78		
22		2,305	14	4	11	1	478	12	30	67		
21		450	19	2	1		14	6	49	13		
4		1,087	31	10	1		53	9	50	9		
26		834	100	21			16	0		15		
8		109		1	4		2			20		
37		1,081	16				16			8		
25		3,637	79	26	1	9	137	2,707	193	56		
ASIATICS.		ALL OTHERS.										
Asia (not specified).	China.	Japan.	India.	Africa.	Atlantic Islands.	Australia.	Europe (not specified).	Pacific Islands.	Sandwich Islands.	Turkey.	Bornatsea.	Other countries.
3	1						3				2	1
1	18		2				17	1			9	2
6	26	5	2		3		2			8	1	3
1	10	5	4		1					1	7	4
3				3			6	14			5	5
	2	1		1				2		2	7	6
1	12			1			40				3	7
4	7		1		1		1	6	1		3	8
3	7	1		1			3			6	4	9
	19	3		5	4			5	1		4	10
	15		2	2	2	18	548	1		1	1	11
1	3						3			3	3	12
1	4					2	1				7	13
3	2						4				3	14
	10	1	3	3			1		1		3	15
1	43		5	5	2	6	22	1		3	11	16
	13					3						17
	25		4	3	5	1				1	6	18
	1			1							7	19
	6		1			2					1	20
	1		1		1	1	1		1		5	21
4	8			5		4	10				3	22
	23		1	4	9	2		1			3	23
	13			2	5	3		5	1		4	24
	4			3		1	1				2	25
	6								1	1	2	26
2	1,733	26	3	2	22	27	1	4	22	2	10	27
							2	1		5	2	28
46	14		5	2		2	15				1	29
	15		1	2		4	51				2	30
1			2	1		1					2	31
2											2	32
36	1			2	90	22	1			1		33
1	3			2		3	33	1			1	34

From the preceding table, showing the distribution by nativities in detail of the foreign born in the 124 cities having a population of 25,000 or more in 1890, the following table is derived:

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	Total foreign born in United States in 1890.	Foreign born in 124 principal cities in 1890.	Per cent of foreign born in principal cities of total foreign born in 1890.
Total	9,249,547	4,081,927	44.13
Canada and Newfoundland	980,938	307,660	31.36
Mexico	77,853	6,205	7.97
South America	5,006	2,308	46.10
Cuba and West Indies	23,256	7,088	34.35
Ireland	1,871,506	1,047,432	55.97
England (a)	909,062	369,979	40.70
Scotland	242,231	99,013	41.25
Wales	100,070	25,823	25.80
Germany	2,784,894	1,328,675	47.71
Austria	123,271	59,572	48.33
Holland	81,828	27,415	33.54
Belgium	22,639	5,049	22.30
Switzerland	104,069	32,422	31.15
Norway	322,685	67,065	20.78
Sweden	478,041	162,047	31.81
Denmark	132,543	30,806	23.24
Russia	182,644	105,743	57.90
Hungary	62,435	27,958	44.78
Bohemia	118,106	57,065	48.32
Poland	147,440	84,200	57.11
France	113,174	51,714	45.69
Italy	182,580	107,337	58.79
Spain	6,185	3,607	58.32
Portugal	16,996	5,111	31.95
China	106,688	42,876	40.19
Other foreign countries	54,385	25,928	47.67

a Includes Great Britain, not specified.

From this table it is seen that out of a total of 9,249,547 foreign born persons in the United States 4,081,927, or 44.13 per cent, are found in the 124 principal cities in 1890. Of the whole number of persons born in Ireland, 55.97 per cent are found in the same cities, while of the whole number of persons born in Germany, 47.71 per cent are contained in these cities. Of the total number of persons born in Russia, these cities contained 57.90 per cent; of persons born in Poland, 57.11 per cent; of persons born in Italy, 58.79 per cent, and of persons born in Spain, 58.32 per cent. Of the total number of persons born in Canada and Newfoundland, 31.36 per cent are found in these principal cities, while of the total number of persons born in England, 40.70 per cent are found in these cities. The countries contributing the smallest percentages of their total number to the population of the 124 cities under consideration are Mexico, or 7.97 per cent; Wales, or 25.80 per cent; Belgium, or 22.30 per cent; Norway, or 20.78 per cent, and Denmark, or 23.24 per cent.

In 1880 the foreign born population, distributed according to country of birth, was shown for the 50 principal cities at that census. Making a similar comparison in 1890 for the same cities the following results are obtained:

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	1890		1880	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total.....	3,441,165	100.00	2,330,347	100.00
Canada and Newfoundland.....	218,772	6.36	133,614	5.73
Mexico.....	2,442	0.07	2,167	0.09
South America.....	1,012	0.06	1,736	0.08
Cuba and West Indies.....	6,967	0.20	7,111	0.31
Ireland.....	997,847	26.38	849,409	36.45
England (a).....	299,295	8.70	202,804	8.71
Scotland.....	80,070	2.34	52,103	2.24
Wales.....	18,100	0.53	13,654	0.59
Germany.....	1,169,460	33.69	773,543	33.19
Austria.....	53,902	1.57	13,530	0.58
Holland.....	17,948	0.52	14,517	0.62
Belgium.....	4,248	0.12	2,827	0.12
Switzerland.....	25,833	0.75	22,727	0.98
Norway.....	63,180	1.85	17,985	0.77
Sweden.....	119,462	3.47	32,959	1.41
Denmark.....	20,098	0.58	8,657	0.37
Russia.....	98,355	2.86	8,907	0.39
Hungary.....	24,013	0.72	6,752	0.29
Bohemia.....	62,440	1.82	33,095	1.42
Poland.....	70,210	2.22	25,933	1.11
France.....	42,712	1.24	41,673	1.78
Italy.....	98,148	2.85	27,118	1.16
Spain.....	3,217	0.09	2,713	0.12
Portugal.....	3,406	0.10	1,818	0.08
China.....	32,181	0.94	23,408	1.00
Other foreign countries.....	19,042	0.57	8,061	0.37

a Includes Great Britain, not specified.

The cities in 1890 represented in the above table are the first 54 cities and Lawrence, Mass., named in the table on pages 12-19, excluding Omaha, Neb.; Memphis, Tenn.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Trenton, N. J., and Lincoln, Neb., which in 1880 were not included among the first 50 cities arranged according to magnitude of population. Lawrence, Mass., while one of the 50 largest cities in 1880, is sixty-fourth as regards population in 1890.

Of the 6,679,943 foreign born persons in the United States in 1880, 2,330,347, or 34.89 per cent, were found in the 50 principal cities under consideration, while 3,441,165, or 37.20 per cent, in 1890, out of a total of 9,249,547 foreign born, are found in the same cities.

In the above table the foreign born population found in these 50 cities in 1880 and 1890 is distributed by number and per cent according to countries of birth. Of the total foreign born in these 50 cities the persons born in Ireland constitute but 26.38 per cent in 1890, as against 36.45 per cent in 1880, while the persons born in Germany represent 33.69 per cent of the whole in 1890, as against 33.19 per cent in 1880. For the persons born in England, Scotland, and Wales there has been relatively no change in 1890 as compared with 1880.

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of Census.



CENSUS BULLETIN

No. 358.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 3, 1893.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES: 1890.

CITY OF LINCOLN, RHODE ISLAND.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1893.

The act of Congress approved March 1, 1889, providing for the Eleventh Census, directs the Superintendent of Census to investigate and ascertain the statistics of the manufacturing industries of the country. By virtue of the authority conferred by section 18 of the said act, the collection of statistics of all establishments of productive industry located in certain cities and towns was withdrawn from enumerators and assigned to special agents, who were appointed and entered upon their duties as soon after the completion of the work assigned to the general enumerators as was practicable.

Herewith is presented a preliminary report on the mechanical and manufacturing industries of the city of Lincoln for the year ended May 31, 1890, prepared under direction of Mr. FRANK R. WILLIAMS, special agent in charge of statistics of manufactures. The statements contained in this bulletin are preliminary and subject to modification for final report, therefore fair criticism and suggestions are invited, with a view to such revision and correction as may appear necessary.

It is proposed to promptly publish bulletins in a form similar to this for principal cities not separately reported in 1880, to be followed by final reports containing data in detail respecting all industries for each city. The totals presented in the complete reports will not, however, be less, and may, in a number of cases, be considerably increased. A statement is presented for 1890 in Table 1, showing the totals under general heads of the inquiry. The statements presented therewith include only establishments which reported a product of \$500 or more in value during the census year, and, so far as practicable, only those establishments operating works located within the corporate limits of the city.

In 1880 the data relating to the manufactures of Lincoln were included in the totals published for Providence county, therefore it is not practicable to present a comparative statement indicating the growth of manufacturing industry in the city during the decade, but the totals for the county at that date, after subtracting the totals published for the city of Providence, were as follows:

PROVIDENCE COUNTY: 1880.

Number of establishments reported.....	478
Capital invested.....	\$34,122,697
Number of hands employed.....	25,899
Wages paid.....	\$7,765,016
Value of materials used.....	\$23,442,710
Value of product.....	\$39,485,806

TABLE 1.—STATEMENT OF TOTALS UNDER GENERAL HEADS OF INQUIRY.

INDUSTRIES:	Number industries reported.	Number establishments reporting.	Capital.	Hands employed.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials used.
All industries (a).....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1880 \\ 1890 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 80 \\ 135 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \$7,228,344 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ 4,718 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \$1,812,292 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \$2,837,966 \end{array} \right.$

INDUSTRIES.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Value of product.	MUNICIPAL DATA.		
			Population.	Assessed valuation.	Municipal debt. (b)
All industries (a).....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1880 \\ 1890 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \$375,326 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 13,765 \\ 20,355 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \$8,133,050 \\ 10,325,825 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \$50,000 \\ 111,000 \end{array} \right.$

^a Statistics of manufactures for 1880 were included in totals published for Providence county.

^b The amount stated represents the "net debt", or the total amount of municipal debt less sinking fund, including the debt less sinking fund of Central Falls fire district in 1890.

Table 2 exhibits for important industries, under the general heads of "Capital employed", "Miscellaneous expenses", "Wages paid", "Materials used", and "Goods manufactured", all essential details of the inquiry for 1890, excepting wage statistics for the various classes of labor employed in the respective industries. To avoid disclosure of the operation of individual establishments, only such important or characteristic industries as have 3 or more establishments engaged therein are included in this table. Among other important industries, in which less than 3 establishments are reported, may be mentioned belting and leather hose, 1 establishment; flouring and grist mill products, 1 establishment; leather, tanned and curried; 2 establishments; photolithographing and engraving, 1 establishment. The 5 establishments referred to report invested capital, \$303,847; hands employed, 120, and value of product \$450,443.

In the form of inquiry used in the Eleventh Census respecting labor and wages the classified occupation and wage system was adopted. Officers or firm members engaged in productive labor or supervision of the business constitute one class, for which the wages reported are those which would be paid to employes performing similar service. Clerical labor is embraced by distinct classification, also piecework.

Wage workers proper are divided into two classes, as follows:

First. Operatives, engineers, and other skilled workmen, overseers, and foremen or superintendents (not general superintendents or managers).

Second. Watchmen, laborers, teamsters, and other unskilled workmen.

A statement was requested showing the various rates of wages per week, the average number of men, women, and children, respectively, employed at each rate in each class, exclusive of those reported as employed on piecework, and the actual term of operation for the establishment reporting. The wage statistics compiled from the reports obtained will be stated in detail for each class in the final reports to be published for each city. In this bulletin only the aggregate wages paid is given.

Against the caption "Materials used" is presented the reported cost at the place of consumption of all materials used, and against "Goods manufactured" is the reported market value at the factory of the total product, not including any allowance for commissions or expenses of selling.

In this connection it must be considered that the difference between apparent cost and value of manufactured product as presented can not be taken as a correct indication of manufacturers' net profits, because many other items of expense enter into the mercantile portion of the business not within the scope of the census inquiry.

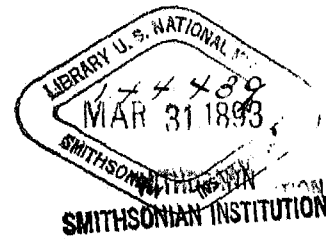
Expenses of selling are excluded, because the reported value of product is its selling value "at the shop or factory". The cost of depreciation of plant in excess of the expense for ordinary repairs is not included, because the information obtained by the inquiry is not sufficient to form a basis for accurate computation for the respective industries.

TABLE 2.—DETAILED STATEMENT FOR 1890 BY IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

CLASSIFICATION OF INQUIRIES.	Building trades. (a) (26 establish- ments.)	Carriages and wagons. (8 establish- ments.)	Foundry and machine shop products. (5 establish- ments.)	Textiles. (a) (7 establish- ments.)
CAPITAL EMPLOYED—Aggregate.....	\$85,799	\$39,425	\$26,630	\$6,658,167
HIRED PROPERTY—Total.....	25,950	6,400	10,950	29,500
PLANT—Total.....	23,135	19,850	12,600	4,407,881
Land.....	2,000	4,750	2,000	413,233
Buildings.....	6,100	8,250	4,000	997,116
Machinery, tools, and implements.....	15,035	6,850	6,600	2,997,532
LIVE ASSETS—Total.....	36,714	13,175	3,080	2,220,786
Raw materials.....	9,664	2,275	580	626,412
Stock in process and finished product.....	10,650	4,800	1,500	1,286,031
Cash, bills and accounts receivable, and all sundries not elsewhere re- ported.....	16,400	6,100	1,000	308,343
WAGES PAID—Aggregate.....	\$97,024	\$18,376	\$11,889	\$1,498,486
Average number of hands employed during the year.....	159	27	29	4,020
Males above 16 years.....	159	27	29	1,791
Females above 15 years.....				1,358
Children.....				399
Pieceworkers.....				472
MATERIALS USED—Aggregate cost.....	\$126,196	\$13,076	\$9,559	\$2,181,469
Principal materials.....	124,311	13,098	9,063	1,880,174
Fuel.....	120	818	836	108,814
Mill supplies.....			10	102,479
All other materials.....	765	60	150	90,002
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—Aggregate.....	\$2,830	\$647	\$1,504	\$342,464
Amount paid for contract work.....				
Rent.....	1,818	452	766	2,230
Power and heat.....	420		60	48
Taxes.....	123	138	30	42,663
Insurance.....	208	57	73	16,221
Repairs, ordinary, of buildings and machinery.....	250		175	38,143
Interest on cash used in the business.....	12		280	22,085
All sundries not elsewhere reported.....	8		120	221,074
GOODS MANUFACTURED—Aggregate value.....	\$260,548	\$36,751	\$24,845	\$4,328,679
Principal product.....	182,688	16,730	21,742	4,328,679
All other products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.....	77,860	20,021	3,103	

a Includes several branches of this industry, which will be specifically stated in final reports.

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of Census.



CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 359.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 3, 1893.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES: 1890.

CITY OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1893.

The act of Congress approved March 1, 1889, providing for the Eleventh Census, directs the Superintendent of Census to investigate and ascertain the statistics of the manufacturing industries of the country. By virtue of the authority conferred by section 18 of the said act, the collection of statistics of all establishments of productive industry located in certain cities and towns was withdrawn from enumerators and assigned to special agents, who were appointed and entered upon their duties as soon after the completion of the work assigned the general enumerators as was practicable.

Herewith is presented a preliminary report on the mechanical and manufacturing industries of the city of Meriden for the year ended May 31, 1890, prepared under the direction of Mr. FRANK R. WILLIAMS, special agent in charge of statistics of manufactures. The statements contained in this bulletin are preliminary and subject to modification for final report, therefore fair criticism and suggestions are invited, with a view to such revision and correction as may appear necessary.

It is proposed to promptly publish bulletins in a form similar to this for principal cities not separately reported in 1880, to be followed by final reports containing data in detail respecting all industries for each city. The totals presented in the complete reports will not, however, be less, and may, in a number of cases, be considerably increased. A statement is presented for 1890 in Table 1, showing the totals under general heads of the inquiry. The statements presented therewith include only establishments which reported a product of \$500 or more in value during the census year, and, so far as practicable, only those establishments operating works located within the corporate limits of the city.

In 1880 the data relating to the manufactures of Meriden were included in the totals published for New Haven county, therefore it is not practicable to present a comparative statement indicating the growth of manufacturing industry in the city during the decade, but the totals for the county at that date, after subtracting the totals published for the city of New Haven, were as follows:

NEW HAVEN COUNTY: 1880.

Number of establishments reported.....	587
Capital invested.....	\$20,571,955
Number of hands employed.....	20,560
Wages paid.....	\$9,312,923
Value of materials used.....	\$18,934,197
Value of product.....	\$35,406,270

TABLE 1.—STATEMENT OF TOTALS UNDER GENERAL HEADS OF INQUIRY.

INDUSTRIES.		Number industries reported.	Number establishments reporting.	Capital.	Hands employed.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials used.
All industries (a).....	{ 1880 1890	52	236	\$13,695,409	7,655	\$1,191,536	\$1,883,785

INDUSTRIES.		Miscellaneous expenses.	Value of product.	MUNICIPAL DATA.		
				Population.	Assessed valuation. (b)	Municipal debt. (c)
All industries (a).....	{ 1880 1890	\$1,461,368	\$11,933,992	15,540 21,652	\$8,875,819 10,910,919	\$798,317 620,000

a Statistics of manufactures for 1880 were included in totals published for New Haven county.

b City and town combined.

c The amount stated represents the "net debt", or the total amount of municipal debt less sinking fund, of city and town combined.

Table 2 exhibits for important industries, under the general heads of "Capital employed", "Miscellaneous expenses", "Wages paid", "Materials used", and "Goods manufactured", all essential details of the inquiry for 1890, excepting wage statistics for the various classes of labor employed in the respective industries. To avoid disclosure of the operations of individual establishments, only such important or characteristic industries as have 3 or more establishments engaged therein are included in this table. Among other important industries, in which less than 3 establishments are reported, may be mentioned boots and shoes, factory product, 1 establishment; fire arms, 1 establishment; house furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified, 1 establishment; liquors, malt, 1 establishment; musical instruments, organs, and materials, 2 establishments; pens, steel, 1 establishment; window shades, 1 establishment; woolen goods, 1 establishment. The 9 establishments referred to report invested capital, \$2,245,367; hands employed, 1,006, and value of products, \$1,801,905.

In the form of inquiry used in the Eleventh Census respecting labor and wages the classified occupation and wage system was adopted. Officers or firm members engaged in productive labor or supervision of the business constitute one class, for which the wages reported are those which would be paid to employés performing similar service. Clerical labor is embraced by distinct classification, also piecework.

Wage workers proper are divided into two classes, as follows:

First. Operatives, engineers, and other skilled workmen, overseers, and foremen or superintendents (not general superintendents or managers).

Second. Watchmen, laborers, teamsters, and other unskilled workmen.

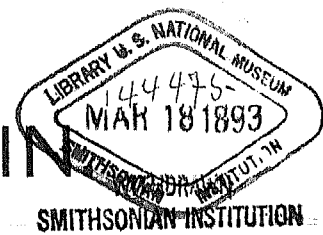
A statement was requested showing the various rates of wages per week, the average number of men, women, and children, respectively, employed at each rate in each class, exclusive of those reported as employed on piecework, and the actual term of operation for the establishment reporting. The wage statistics compiled from the reports obtained will be stated in detail for each class in the final reports to be published for each city. In this bulletin only the aggregate wages paid is given.

Against the caption "Materials used" is presented the reported cost at the place of consumption of all materials used, and against "Goods manufactured" is the reported market value at the factory of the total product, not including any allowance for commissions or expenses of selling.

In this connection it must be considered that the difference between apparent cost and value of manufactured product as presented can not be taken as a correct indication of manufacturers' net profits, because many other items of expense enter into the mercantile portion of the business not within the scope of the census inquiry.

Expenses of selling are excluded, because the reported value of product is its selling value "at the shop or factory". The cost of depreciation of plant in excess of the expense for ordinary repairs is not included, because the information obtained by the inquiry is not sufficient to form a basis for accurate computation for the respective industries.

CENSUS BULLETIN



No. 360.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 6, 1893.

MANUFACTURES.—IRON AND STEEL.

THE CHARCOAL PIG-IRON INDUSTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1893.

Herewith is presented a report on the manufacture of charcoal pig iron in the United States, prepared by Dr. WILLIAM M. SWEET, special agent, under the direction of Mr. FRANK R. WILLIAMS, special agent in charge of statistics relating to all branches of manufactures.

Notwithstanding the competition incident to the manufacture of steel and the lower priced pig iron made with anthracite coal and bituminous coal and coke, the charcoal pig-iron industry retains its importance, especially in the states of Michigan and Wisconsin and other localities where extensive deposits of iron ore and vast tracts of woodland, with a total lack of mineral fuel, favor the development of this industry.

In 1880 there were 223 charcoal blast furnace establishments in the United States, which reported an invested capital of \$27,909,919. The hands employed numbered 16,900, receiving wages during the year amounting to \$4,143,551. The total cost of materials was \$7,403,531, and the total value of charcoal pig iron and other products was \$12,575,996. The quantity of pig iron produced was 435,018 tons of 2,000 pounds.

In 1890 the number of establishments engaged in the manufacture of charcoal pig iron was 119, the total capital invested being \$20,068,715. These works employed 3,314 hands, paid \$1,205,061 in wages, and consumed materials costing \$8,396,130, producing charcoal pig iron and other manufactures valued at \$11,985,103. The quantity of pig iron produced was 664,497 tons of 2,000 pounds.

In making comparisons between the two census periods it must be borne in mind that the figures for 1880 refer not only to the charcoal blast furnace industry of the country, but also embrace the capital invested, hands employed, and wages paid in the mining and other operations conducted in direct connection with these works. Notwithstanding this fact, the cost of the materials reported at the Tenth Census was apparently the cost at the furnace. To this extent there is a duplication in the cost of production, which accounts for the discrepancies that appear in the figures for the Tenth Census and renders true comparison impracticable. In compiling the statistics for 1890 special effort was made to exclude as far as possible the data relating to iron-ore mining, charcoal burning, and other industries dependent on the manufacture of pig iron, this information being covered by other branches of census investigation.

The decrease in total value of product for 1890 is due to the decrease in prices since 1880, the quantity of charcoal pig iron produced increasing from 435,018 net tons in 1880 to 664,497 net tons in 1890, an increase of 229,479 net tons, or 52.75 per cent.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert S. Porter".

Superintendent of Census.

THE CHARCOAL PIG-IRON INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY DR. WILLIAM M. SWEET.

The abundant deposits of iron ores in sections of the country remote from sources of supply of mineral fuel but containing extensive forests available for the production of charcoal, combined with the excellent character of the metal produced by the use of this fuel, are influences which have resulted in maintaining for the manufacture of charcoal pig iron an important position in the iron industry in the United States. These conditions are especially prominent in Michigan and Wisconsin, which states contain not only enormous beds of rich iron ores but also vast tracts of woodland. The former state uses charcoal fuel exclusively in its blast furnaces, and produced in the census year 1890 over one-third of all the charcoal pig iron made in the United States during that period.

The following table is a comparative statement of the charcoal pig-iron industry for 1890 and 1880:

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CHARCOAL BLAST FURNACES: 1890 AND 1880.

GENERAL HEADS.	1890	1880
Number of establishments.....	110	223
Amount of capital invested.....	\$20,068,715	\$27,909,919
Average number of hands employed.....	23,314	16,900
Amount of wages paid.....	\$1,205,061	\$1,143,551
Cost of materials used.....	\$3,300,130	\$7,403,531
Value of products.....	\$11,985,103	\$12,575,006

^a Excludes officers or firm members, clerks or salesmen, and their salaries.

Notwithstanding the apparent decline from 1880 to 1890, as indicated by the above figures, the manufacture of charcoal pig iron has shown a considerable growth during the past decade, the production increasing from 435,018 net tons in 1880 to 664,497 net tons in 1890, or 52.75 per cent. The decline shown in the number of establishments arises from the fact that many of the small charcoal furnaces included in the presentation for 1880 have been abandoned and fewer but much larger and better equipped stacks erected in locations more favorably situated for securing an abundance of low-priced materials. The apparent decrease in capital invested, hands employed, and wages paid is caused by the different methods pursued in compiling the data for the two census periods. The statistics for 1880 include not only the investment in blast furnace plants and machinery and the labor directly employed in pig-iron production, but also the capital invested, hands employed, and wages paid in mining and other operations conducted in connection with these works. Notwithstanding this fact, the cost of the materials reported was apparently the cost at the furnace. There is a duplication to this extent in the cost of production, and this accounts in a measure for the inconsistencies in the figures published by the Tenth Census. In order that the census for 1890, so far as practicable, should show the statistics of the manufacture of pig iron separate from other industrial operations, the statistics for that year relating to iron-ore mining, limestone quarrying, charcoal burning, and other similar industries dependent on the manufacture of pig iron have been eliminated from the tabular statements contained in this report, this data being included in the statistics of other branches of census investigation.

There are a few manufacturers who operate anthracite or coke furnaces in addition to stacks running on charcoal pig iron. In such cases the operations of the charcoal furnaces only are included in the figures presented, the accounts of the two departments enabling an accurate separation to be made.

The decrease shown in the table in the total value of finished products is caused wholly by the decline in the price of pig iron, the production, as previously stated, having increased over 50 per cent from 1880 to 1890.

The following table exhibits separately the items of capital invested in 1890 and 1880, with the percentage of increase or decrease:

TABLE 2.—ITEMS OF CAPITAL INVESTED IN 1890 AND 1880.

CLASSIFICATION.	INVESTED CAPITAL.		PERCENTAGE.	
	1890	1880	Increase.	Decrease.
Total	\$20,068,715	\$27,909,919	.....	28.09
Buildings, machinery, tools, etc.....	9,143,800	7,106,659	28.67	.....
Land	2,020,817	20,808,260	.....	47.48
Cash and stock on hand.....	8,904,598			

The item of "buildings, machinery, tools, etc.", more nearly represents the direct investment in the charcoal blast furnace industry than do the items of land and cash assets, for the reason that the latter items for 1880 also include the value of ore and wood lands. Thus, while there was an increase during the past decade of 28.67 per cent in the value of the plant and equipment of the furnaces, the remaining items of investment show an apparent decrease of 47.48 per cent. The value of land was not separately reported in 1880.

Of the 119 establishments reported in 1890 35 remained idle during the census year, while 99 of the 223 establishments reported in 1880 were not in operation at any time during that period.

In the foregoing tables the total capital invested includes the value of both active and idle plants, and also the amount expended on 7 plants during 1890 and on 4 plants during 1880, which were in course of construction. The separate items for each class of works are shown in the accompanying table.

TABLE 3.—DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL INVESTED IN ACTIVE AND IDLE PLANTS AND THOSE IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1890 AND 1880.

CLASSIFICATION.	AGGREGATE CAPITAL.		WORKS IN OPERATION.		WORKS IDLE.		WORKS BUILDING AT CLOSE OF CENSUS YEAR.	
	1890	1880	1890	1880	1890	1880	1890	1880
Total	\$20,068,715	\$27,909,919	\$17,718,561	\$19,218,747	\$2,002,855	\$8,481,800	\$202,200	\$209,872
Buildings, machinery, tools, etc...	9,143,800	7,106,659	7,502,251	4,703,159	1,426,150	2,378,500	215,899	25,000
Land	2,020,817		1,680,968		292,454		46,900	
Cash and stock on hand.....	8,904,598	20,808,260	8,530,347	14,515,588	374,251	6,103,300	.....	184,372

Notwithstanding the number of establishments producing charcoal pig iron has decreased from 223 in 1880 to 119 in 1890 and the furnace stacks at the close of the census year 1890 number only 140, as compared with 252 10 years ago, the daily capacity for production shows a substantial increase, due in part to the much larger size of the newer furnaces and in part to the adoption in recent years of more efficient machinery and better furnace practice.

The changes that have taken place in the number and daily capacity of the charcoal blast furnaces of the country during the past decade are clearly shown in the following comparative statement, arranged by states:

NUMBER AND DAILY CAPACITY OF CHARCOAL BLAST FURNACES,
BY STATES: 1890 AND 1880.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NUMBER OF COM- PLETED FURNACE STACKS.		TOTAL DAILY CA- PACITY. (Tons of 2,000 pounds.)	
	1890	1880	1890	1880
Total.....	140	252	3,768	3,823
Alabama.....	14	10	606	159
Connecticut.....	9	8	129	91
Georgia.....	8	8	84	60
Indiana.....		1		15
Kentucky.....	1	18	17	205
Maine.....	1	1	18	18
Maryland.....	7	14	112	188
Massachusetts.....	4	5	55	58
Michigan.....	26	25	1,216	700
Minnesota.....		1		40
Missouri.....	3	9	120	240
New York.....	9	16	166	172
North Carolina.....	1	7	15	89
Ohio.....	11	33	184	484
Oregon.....	1	1	42	12
Pennsylvania.....	15	36	179	242
Tennessee.....	7	16	193	165
Texas.....	3	1	180	10
Utah.....		2		18
Vermont.....		1		11
Virginia.....	18	24	160	165
Washington.....	1		30	
West Virginia.....		5		29
Wisconsin.....	6	11	377	288

LABOR AND WAGES.

The number and salaries of officers or firm members and clerks or salesmen are omitted from the summary of hands employed and wages paid in 1890, as was probably done in compiling the figures for 1880. As the statistics for 1890 refer only to the labor directly employed at the charcoal blast furnaces, an accurate comparison of the data for the two census periods is impossible.

The following table shows the number and salaries of officers or firm members and clerks or salesmen and the average number and wages of skilled and unskilled workmen employed in the charcoal pig-iron industry in 1890:

TABLE 4.—CLASSIFICATION OF LABOR EMPLOYED AND WAGES PAID: 1890.

CLASSES.	AGGREGATE.		MALES ABOVE 16 YEARS.		FEMALES ABOVE 15 YEARS.		CHILDREN.	
	Average number employed.	Total wages paid.	Average number employed.	Total wages paid.	Average number employed.	Total wages paid.	Average number employed.	Total wages paid.
Total (a).....	3,575	\$1,560,006	3,564	\$1,557,911	2	\$660	9	\$1,435
Officers or firm members	144	280,723	144	280,723				
Clerks or salesmen	117	74,222	115	73,562	2	660		
Skilled workmen	824	421,752	824	421,752				
Unskilled workmen (a).....	2,400	783,309	2,481	781,874			9	1,435

a Includes convict laborers at the Texas penitentiary, receiving an average of 50 cents per day.

The following statement exhibits the weekly rates of wages paid and the average number of hands employed at each rate during the census year 1890, exclusive of officers or firm members and clerks or salesmen:

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED AT EACH RATE: 1890.

RATES PER WEEK.	CLASSES.	
	Males.	Children.
Total (a).....	3,305	9
Under \$5 (a).....	88	4
\$5 and over but under \$6.....	105	5
\$6 and over but under \$7.....	418	
\$7 and over but under \$8.....	683	
\$8 and over but under \$9.....	676	
\$9 and over but under \$10.....	448	
\$10 and over but under \$12.....	433	
\$12 and over but under \$15.....	275	
\$15 and over but under \$20.....	97	
\$20 and over but under \$25.....	36	
\$25 and over.....	46	

a Includes convict laborers at the Texas penitentiary, receiving an average of 50 cents per day.

During the census year 1890 the charcoal furnaces were in operation an average of 8.04 months each; the average term of employment for men was 8.87 months and for children 7.50 months. The excess of the average term of employment over the average term of operation is due to the fact that the works reporting the maximum term of operation also report the largest number of hands. Furnace hands were employed 12 hours per day, 7 days each week, while yard hands worked 10 hours daily for 6 days of the week. In 1880 the charcoal furnaces were in operation an average of 6.45 months each during the year.

MATERIALS CONSUMED.

The following table shows the quantity and cost of the various materials consumed by charcoal blast furnaces in 1890 and 1880, the iron ore and fluxing materials being stated in tons of 2,000 pounds:

TABLE 5.—QUANTITY AND COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED: 1890 AND 1880.

MATERIALS.	1890		1880	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Total		\$8,396,130		\$7,403,531
Domestic iron ore (tons)	1,295,880	3,607,242	942,051	3,535,629
Foreign iron ore (tons)	9,082	37,236		
Fluxing material (tons)	153,183	159,179	116,667	100,569
Charcoal (bushels)	67,772,156	4,523,320	63,903,228	3,678,658
All other materials, including mill cinder, scrap, etc.		69,153		88,675

There is a difference of 6,600 bushels of charcoal, costing \$462, between the figures published in the census report for 1880 and those given in the above table. This is due to the fact that 1 anthracite furnace in New York used 5,000 bushels of charcoal, costing \$350, and 1 bituminous furnace in Ohio used 1,600 bushels of charcoal, costing \$112. Neither of these establishments produced any charcoal pig iron during the census year 1880, and the quantity and cost of the charcoal consumed by them are therefore not included in this presentation of the statistics of the charcoal pig-iron industry of the United States.

PRODUCTS.

The following comparative table shows the quantity and value at the furnace of hot and cold blast charcoal pig iron and the quantity and value of castings and other products made by charcoal furnaces during 1890 and 1880, the quantities being stated in tons of 2,000 pounds:

TABLE 6.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS: 1890 AND 1880.

PRODUCTS.	1890		1880	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Total	664,701	\$11,985,103	435,318	\$12,575,996
Hot or warm blast charcoal pig iron	627,661	11,238,230	355,405	10,080,581
Cold blast charcoal pig iron	36,836	714,241	79,613	2,303,175
Castings	204	4,880	300	14,088
Value of all other products		27,743		87,262

It will be observed that the increase in tonnage in the 10 years was entirely in hot or warm blast pig iron, the production of cold blast iron showing a decline of 53.73 per cent.

GRAND AGGREGATE BY STATES.

The following comparative table exhibits by states the aggregate number of establishments, capital invested, hands employed, wages paid, cost of materials, and value of products of the charcoal pig-iron industry for 1890 and 1880:

TABLE 7.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, BY TOTALS, FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY: 1890 AND 1880.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL INVESTED.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		WAGES PAID.		COST OF MATERIALS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	
	1890	1880	1890	1880	1890 (a)	1880	1890 (a)	1880	1890	1880	1890	1880
Total.....	119	223	\$20,068,715	\$27,909,919	3,314	16,900	\$1,205,061	\$4,143,551	\$8,396,180	\$7,403,531	\$11,985,103	\$12,575,086
Alabama.....	12	8	3,484,029	1,810,396	666	1,266	222,969	493,456	1,311,704	342,320	1,940,875	851,194
Connecticut.....	7	8	1,068,392	1,297,000	117	139	50,634	65,974	412,743	471,467	574,438	644,911
Georgia.....	3	7	347,275	567,100	81	480	6,015	62,665	60,091	52,813	96,598	147,740
Indiana.....		1		100,000		213		6,230		3,125		10,000
Maryland.....	5	11	727,650	1,487,125	122	723	41,487	193,479	221,887	562,246	333,603	941,489
Michigan.....	21	19	5,689,701	3,154,386	675	2,164	321,022	561,870	2,982,233	2,091,224	3,982,278	3,145,062
Minnesota.....		1		150,000		180		25,275		(b)		(b)
Missouri.....	3	10	636,205	3,003,872	244	706	105,183	58,000	347,369	275,000	525,481	510,000
New York.....	7	14	1,104,344	1,012,087	72	468	31,089	140,719	248,424	454,462	332,063	807,144
Ohio.....	10	31	825,094	3,911,000	256	3,430	60,661	972,416	309,235	916,697	445,106	1,391,439
Pennsylvania.....	15	35	897,808	3,128,000	201	1,485	37,152	384,276	290,821	587,727	401,448	1,188,627
Tennessee.....	6	14	981,520	1,193,700	201	956	80,493	116,030	432,838	95,755	603,916	199,065
Texas.....	3	1	403,500	40,000	c73	140	c10,975	27,720	85,000	23,580	173,000	36,000
Utah.....		2		90,000								
Vermont.....		1		20,000		26		2,035		13,800		24,500
Virginia.....	13	22	531,400	1,765,000	101	1,021	22,104	161,205	99,972	129,369	169,830	261,775
West Virginia.....		6		260,000		285		28,674		27,435		47,200
Wisconsin.....	6	7	1,268,331	1,543,218	267	618	129,733	241,817	1,043,883	902,723	1,494,775	1,607,180
All other states.....	8	25	2,153,376	3,398,035	239	2,600	85,544	601,710	550,930	453,878	851,692	762,370

a Excludes officers or firm members, clerks or salesmen, and their salaries.

b Plant undergoing repairs. No iron produced.

c Includes convict laborers at the Texas state penitentiary, receiving an average of 50 cents per day.

Under the head of "All other states" are included the statistics of Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Oregon, and Washington. This grouping has been rendered necessary in order that the operations of individual plants may not be disclosed, none of the states above mentioned containing more than 2 establishments. During the decade from 1880 to 1890 the charcoal blast furnace establishments in Kentucky declined in number from 15 to 2, those in Massachusetts from 3 to 2, and those in North Carolina from 5 to 1. Maine and Oregon had 1 establishment in each year, while the establishment located in the state of Washington commenced operations during the past decade. Since 1880 the manufacture of charcoal pig iron has been abandoned in Indiana, Minnesota, Vermont, West Virginia, and Utah, although Indiana, Minnesota, and West Virginia continue to manufacture pig iron with mineral fuels. A charcoal blast furnace was put in operation in California in 1881, but it was abandoned prior to the census year 1890.



CENSUS BULLETIN

No. 361.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 7, 1893.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES: 1890.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1893.

Herewith is presented a preliminary report on the mechanical and manufacturing industries of the city of Springfield for the year ended May 31, 1890, prepared under the direction of Mr. FRANK R. WILLIAMS, special agent in charge of statistics of manufactures. The statements contained in this bulletin are preliminary and subject to modification for final report, therefore fair criticism and suggestions are invited, with a view to such revision and correction as may appear necessary.

It is proposed to promptly publish bulletins for all principal cities in a form similar to this, to be followed by final reports containing data in detail respecting all industries for each city at the earliest date practicable. The totals presented in the complete reports will not, however, be less, and may, in a number of cases, be considerably increased. A comparative statement is presented for 1880 and 1890 in Table 1, showing the totals under such general heads of the inquiry as are common to both census periods. Table 2 exhibits for important industries, under the general heads of "Capital employed", "Miscellaneous expenses", "Wages paid", "Materials used", and "Goods manufactured", all essential details of the inquiry for 1890, excepting wage statistics for the various classes of labor employed in the respective industries.

In comparing results of the current inquiry with the returns of 1880 it will be observed that the item of "Miscellaneous expenses" is given for 1890 only. No previous census inquiry has embraced the cost incurred in manufacturing operations other than wages paid and materials used. Differences in method of inquiry, as explained in this report, and the inclusion in the Eleventh Census of certain industries omitted in the Tenth Census account in part for the increases shown.

The following classes of industry were omitted in the census reports of 1880: bottling; cars and general shop construction, and repairs by steam railroad companies; illuminating gas; millinery, custom work; women's dressmaking, custom work.

The totals stated for 1890, in Table 1, are increased as follows by the inclusion of the industries referred to:

TOTALS FOR INDUSTRIES OMITTED IN 1880, BUT INCLUDED IN 1890.

Number of establishments reported.....	99
Capital invested.....	\$293,453
Number of hands employed.....	525
Wages paid.....	\$226,023
Cost of materials used.....	\$409,523
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$15,093
Value of product at works.....	\$766,813

To ascertain the amounts for comparison with the totals for 1880, the foregoing figures should be subtracted from the totals stated in Table 1 for 1890, and the percentages of increase would then appear as follows:

PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE.

Number of establishments reported.....	137.07
Capital invested	95.81
Number of hands employed.....	61.60
Wages paid.....	131.65
Cost of materials used.....	7.08
Value of product at works.....	40.53
Population of city.....	26.44
Assessed valuation of city.....	27.21
Municipal debt less sinking fund	17.34

A striking feature of these returns is the satisfactory increase in the number of establishments reported. Still more gratifying is the increase during the decade in the number of hands employed and the amount of wages paid; the wages have increased not only actually but relatively, the average wages per hand increasing from \$386 in 1880 to \$554 in 1890, or 43.52 per cent.

Part of this increase is undoubtedly due to the fact that in many industries relatively more men were employed in 1890 and less children; also to the fact that in 10 years many branches of industry have improved the grades of their products, and for this reason require more skilled and higher paid employes. After making all possible allowance for these changes, for the more thorough enumeration of 1890, and for the advance in quantity of manufactured product, we have a decided increase in the amount paid in wages between 1880 and 1890.

Attention is called to the presentation of labor and wage statistics. The "average wages" paid to all classes employed has always proved a stumbling block in census reports. It is believed the Eleventh Census, in obtaining data to show the classification of labor employed, the average term of employment, the various rates of wages per week, and the average number of men, women, and children, respectively, employed at each rate in the various classes, has taken a step in advance, which will be shown in detail in final reports, and appreciated by students of these data.

Robert T. Porter

Superintendent of Census.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES: 1890.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

The act of Congress approved March 1, 1889, providing for the Eleventh Census, directs the Superintendent of Census to investigate and ascertain the statistics of the manufacturing industries of the country. By virtue of the authority conferred by section 18 of the said act, the collection of statistics of all establishments of productive industry located in certain cities and towns was withdrawn from enumerators and assigned to special agents, who were appointed and entered upon their duties as soon after the completion of the work assigned the general enumerators as was practicable.

The instructions issued by this office to enumerators and special agents relating to the collection of statistics of manufactures were as follows:

It shall be their duty personally to visit every establishment of productive industry in their respective districts (except as noted) and to obtain the required information in the case of each manufacturing establishment.

The term "establishment of productive industry" must be understood in its broadest sense to embrace not only mills and factories but also the operation of all small establishments and the mechanical trades.

Restaurants, saloons, barber shops, the compounding of individual prescriptions by druggists and apothecaries, the operations of mercantile establishments, transportation corporations and lines, and professional services (except mechanical dentistry) are not considered as coming within the meaning of the law in this connection.

Great care must be taken by special agents and enumerators to guard against the omission from their returns of any establishment that comes properly within the scope of this investigation. * * * They should have their eyes open to every indication of the presence of productive industry and should supplement personal observation by frequent and persistent inquiry.

The tabulated statements presented herewith include only establishments which reported a product of \$500 or more in value during the census year, and, so far as practicable, only those establishments operating works located within the corporate limits of the city.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TOTALS UNDER GENERAL HEADS OF INQUIRY: 1880 AND 1890.

INDUSTRIES.	Number industries reported.	Number establishments reporting	Capital. (a)	Hands employed.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials used.
All industries.....	<div> <div>1880</div> <div>1890</div> </div>	<div> <div>40</div> <div>63</div> </div>	<div> <div>\$1,709,775</div> <div>8,641,415</div> </div>	<div> <div>1,698</div> <div>3,269</div> </div>	<div> <div>\$656,253</div> <div>1,740,228</div> </div>	<div> <div>\$3,156,279</div> <div>3,789,139</div> </div>

INDUSTRIES.	Miscellaneous expenses. (b)	Value of product.	MUNICIPAL DATA.		
			Population.	Assessed valuation.	Municipal debt. (c)
All industries.....	<div> <div>1880</div> <div>1890</div> </div>	<div> <div>\$4,123,883</div> <div>6,692,070</div> </div>	<div> <div>19,743</div> <div>21,963</div> </div>	<div> <div>\$1,226,575</div> <div>5,376,593</div> </div>	<div> <div>\$778,780</div> <div>913,850</div> </div>

a The value of hired property is not included for 1890, because it was not reported in 1880.

b No inquiry in 1880 relating to "Miscellaneous expenses".

c The amount stated represents the "net debt", or the total amount of municipal debt less sinking fund.

For the purpose of ready comparison, Table 1 presents the statistics of 1880 and 1890 in the form of publication used in the reports for 1880. In comparing industrial statistics for 1880 and 1890 it should be borne in mind, as stated by the Superintendent of Census, that radical changes have been made in 1890 as well in the form and scope of inquiry as in the method of presentation.

The form of question respecting capital used at the census of 1880 was as follows: "Capital (real and personal) invested in the business". It became evident from the results then obtained that this question was neither sufficiently comprehensive nor properly understood, and therefore the full

amount of capital employed in productive industry was not reported, thus forming an erroneous basis for deductions.

The present census inquiry respecting capital is intended to comprehend all the property or assets strictly pertaining to a manufacturing business, whether such property is owned, borrowed, or hired. The value of hired property is not included in the amount stated for 1890 in Table 1, because it was not reported in 1880, and its inclusion would therefore render the comparison misleading. It will, however, be specifically stated for each industry in final reports.

TABULAR STATEMENTS FOR 1890.

The various subheads into which the inquiry of 1890 is divided, excepting wage statistics by classes, will be found in Table 2 for important industries. The statements for each industry are intended to present the true amount of capital employed, the amount paid in wages, and the number of hands employed in the respective industries, the cost of materials used, miscellaneous expenses, and the value at the works of goods manufactured, as compiled from individual reports of manufacturers.

LABOR EMPLOYED AND WAGES PAID.

In the form of inquiry used in the Eleventh Census respecting labor and wages the classified occupation and wage system was adopted. Officers or firm members engaged in productive labor or supervision of the business constitute one class, for which the wages reported are those which would be paid to employés performing similar service. Clerical labor is embraced by distinct classification, also piecework.

Wage workers proper are divided into two classes, as follows:

First. Operatives, engineers, and other skilled workmen, overseers, and foremen or superintendents (not general superintendents or managers).

Second. Watchmen, laborers, teamsters, and other unskilled workmen.

It should be noted that the first class includes all operatives, that is, those directly engaged in productive labor as well as skilled mechanics, while the second class includes all unskilled workmen other than operatives. The questions required a statement of the average number of men, women, and children, respectively, employed during the year in each class, also the actual amount of wages paid to each number.

A statement was requested showing the various rates of wages per week, the average number of men, women, and children, respectively, employed at each rate, exclusive of those reported as employed on piecework, and the actual term of operation for the establishment reporting. The wage statistics compiled from the reports obtained will be stated in detail for each class in the final reports to be published for each city. In this bulletin only the aggregate wages paid is given.

MATERIALS USED AND GOODS MANUFACTURED.

Against the caption "Materials used" is presented the reported cost at the place of consumption of all materials used, and against "Goods manufactured" is the reported market value at the factory of the total product, not including any allowance for commissions or expenses of selling.

In this connection it must be considered that the difference between apparent cost and value of manufactured product as presented can not be taken as a correct indication of manufacturers' net profits, because many other items of expense enter into the mercantile portion of the business not within the scope of the census inquiry.

Expenses of selling are excluded, because the reported value of product is its selling value "at the shop or factory". The cost of depreciation of plant in excess of the expense for ordinary repairs is not included, because the information obtained by the inquiry is not sufficient to form a basis for accurate computation for the respective industries.

TABLE 2.—DETAILED STATEMENT FOR 1890 BY IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES. (a)

CLASSIFICATION OF INQUIRIES.	Building trades. (b) (102 establishments.)	Foundry and machine shop products. (5 establishments.)	Lumber—planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds. (3 establishments.)	Printing and publishing. (b) (12 establishments.)	Slaughtering and meat packing. (b) (3 establishments.)	Textiles. (b) (3 establishments.)
CAPITAL EMPLOYED—Aggregate.....	\$558,578	\$202,887	\$65,752	\$261,081	\$95,500	\$257,215
Hired property—Total.....	103,233	12,107	7,252	75,846	.....	700
Plant—Total.....	108,230	117,400	32,000	133,600	30,900	96,450
Land.....	89,140	26,000	6,000	8,400	14,900	17,760
Buildings.....	41,785	29,000	11,500	25,000	11,000	23,500
Machinery, tools, and implements.....	27,805	62,400	14,500	100,200	14,000	55,200
LIVE ASSETS—Total.....	347,110	73,380	26,500	50,585	20,000	160,065
Raw materials.....	60,215	8,180	8,000	16,730	10,800	43,650
Stock in process and finished product.....	166,875	23,700	1,500	6,065	5,800	40,015
Cash, bills and accounts receivable, and all sundries not elsewhere reported.....	111,020	39,500	22,000	27,800	10,000	76,400
WAGES PAID—Aggregate.....	\$385,092	\$98,425	\$40,300	\$105,621	\$20,040	\$66,458
Average number of hands employed during the year.....	687	145	55	194	47	171
Males above 16 years.....	670	144	55	141	47	74
Females above 16 years.....	2	1	.....	16	.....	53
Children.....	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Pieceworkers.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	42
MATERIALS USED—Aggregate cost.....	\$473,428	\$70,965	\$30,810	\$48,124	\$230,080	\$151,439
Principal materials.....	457,786	66,580	27,250	45,400	235,880	140,882
Fuel.....	412	3,710	410	1,674	1,300	1,667
Mill supplies.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....
All other materials.....	15,230	675	3,050	1,050	1,000	9,090
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—Aggregate.....	\$17,185	\$11,720	\$3,430	\$18,887	\$1,545	\$25,147
Amount paid for contract work.....	2,765	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rent.....	8,463	980	630	5,922	.....	60
Power and heat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taxes.....	1,633	742	280	971	285	1,560
Insurance.....	996	807	540	1,199	160	1,485
Repairs, ordinary, of buildings and machinery.....	1,023	400	400	715	500	4,505
Interest on cash used in the business.....	1,643	1,405	510	1,163	300	11,104
All sundries not elsewhere reported.....	672	7,392	1,100	8,890	350	6,438
GOODS MANUFACTURED—Aggregate value.....	\$1,035,967	\$233,380	\$100,000	\$227,865	\$277,180	\$252,070
Principal product.....	885,020	162,580	100,000	227,765	257,680	252,070
All other products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.....	153,047	50,800	.....	100	19,500	.....

a To avoid disclosure of operations of individual establishments, only such industries as have 3 or more establishments engaged therein are included.

b Includes several branches of this industry, which will be specifically stated in final reports.